



Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

BIHAR



**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION**

C O N T E N T S

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P R E F A C E

O.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P. Shilu A. as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

O.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. Shri Narayanji, General Secretary, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, was co-opted as a Member of the Study Team in consultation with the Chief Minister of Bihar.

O.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in

the State of Bihar. The report was discussed with the State authorities at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the State authorities for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study. The Team is also grateful to Shri Narayanji, the co-opted Member, for the keen interest which he evinced in the study.



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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Area and Population: The State of Bihar has an area of 1,74,008 sq. kms. and a population of 4,64,55,610 according to the 1961 Census. By size of population, the State is the second largest in the country. The average density is 267 persons per sq. km. as against the all-India average of 138.

1.2 Physiography: Traversed by the river Ganga from west to east, the State is bounded on the north by Nepal, on north-east and east by West Bengal, on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the south by Orissa. Nearly half the area of the State consists of hills and plateaus while the remaining half is flat, alluvial plain cut into two unequal parts by the river Ganga. The State is thus divided into three distinct natural physical units, namely, the plains of North Bihar, the area south of the river Ganga and the plateau of Chotanagpur. The plains are flat while the plateau abounds in forests with hills reaching altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 feet.

1.3 Economy: The economy of the State is predominantly rural and agricultural. About 92% of the people live in villages and the rest in towns and cities. The corresponding averages for all-India are 82% and 18% respectively.

1.4 Occupational Pattern: About 77% of workers are employed in agriculture as against 69.5% for India as a whole. Although the plateau region of Bihar contains large reserves of coal and other valuable minerals only a few large manufacturing concerns have been established in the area. As a result the percentage of workers in the State employed in manufacturing industry is only 2.2 as against the average of 4.2 for India. The percentages in respect of workers employed in household industry, trade and commerce, construction, transport and communication, and other services are also significantly lower than the corresponding all-India figures.

1.5 Land Utilization: The table below gives the land utilization statistics for the year 1964-65:

TABLE 1

Land Utilization Statistics

(Thousand Hectares)

S.No.	Classification	Area
1	Total area according to village papers	17,330
2	Forests	3,396
3	Land put to non-agricultural uses	1,525
4	Barren & uncultivable land	859

S.No.	Classification	Area
5	Permanent pastures and grazing lands	222
6	Land under misc. trees crops and groves (not included in the net area sown)	195
7	Culturable waste	558
8	Fallow land other than current fallows	779
9	Current fallows	1,251
10	Net area sown	8,545
11	Area sown more than once	2,287
12	Total cropped area	10,832

1.6 Cropping Pattern: The following table gives details of the area under principal crops in the State during 1964-65:

TABLE 2

Area under crops

(Thousand hectares)

S.No.	Crop	Area	Total	Percentage to total cropped area
1	Rice	5309		
2	Jowar	8		
3	Wheat	637		
	Others	1491		
	Total cereals and millets		7445	68.7

S.No.	Crop	Area	Total	Percentage to total cropped area
4	Gram	466		
5	Others	1743		
	Total pulses		2209	20.4
	Total foodgrains		9654	
6	Sugarcane	166	166	1.5
7	Condiments and spices	49	49	0.4
8	Total fruits	145	145	1.4
9	Potatoes	85	85	0.8
10	Total vegetables	193	193	1.8
11	Groundnuts	5		
12	Others	304		
	Total oilseeds		309	2.9
13	Cotton	2	2	-
14	Jute	171	171	1.6
15	Others		58	0.5
			10832	

It will be seen from the above table that cereals and millets are the main crops in the State. This group accounts for as much as 68.7% of the total cropped area of which 49% is covered by rice, the dominant crop in the group.

1.7 Basic Facts and Figures: Annexure II contains some significant basic facts and figures relating to the State

CHAPTER II

TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

2.1 Tribal Population: According to 1961 Census, out of the State's total population of 4,64,55,610, Scheduled Tribes numbered 4,204,770. They thus constitute 9.05 per cent of the total population.

2.2 Scheduled Areas: The Scheduled Areas in the State extend over an area of 15,677.5 sq. miles. These constitute 23.33% of the total area of the State. The details of the Scheduled Areas are given below:

Table No. 3

Scheduled Areas in Bihar

Details of Scheduled Areas	Area in sq.miles	Total population	Population of Scheduled Tribes according to 1961 census	Percentage of Sch.Tribes population in relation to total population
Ranchi district	7,035.2	21,38,565	13,17,513	61.6
Singhbhum district (excluding Dalbhum Sub-Division and Chandil & Ichagarh Police Stations of Seraikela Sub-division)	3,514.9	10,73,753	6,53,405	60.9
Santhal Parganas (excluding Godda & Deoghar Sub-division)	3,714.0	16,95,846	8,02,259	47.3
Latehar Sub-division of Palamau district	1,413.4	2,44,801	1,18,374	48.4
Total	15,677.5	51,52,965	28,91,551	56.11

It will be seen from the above table that Scheduled Tribes form 56.11% of the total population of the Scheduled Areas. The tribal population in the Scheduled Areas constitutes 68.8% of the total tribal population in the State.

2.3 The tribal population is spread all over the State. However, there is a predominance of Scheduled Tribes in some of the districts. Thus more than 75% of the tribal population is concentrated in the districts of Ranchi (13,17,513), Santhal Parganas (10,23,078) and Singhbhum (9,69,807). Substantial population of Scheduled Tribes is also found in the districts of Hazaribagh (2,70,693), Palamau (2,28,589), Dhanbad (1,28,385) and Purna (1,20,713). These seven districts, among them, account for a tribal population of 4,058,778 or 96.53% of the total tribal population in the State. Next come the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Shahabad, which have a tribal population of 64,474, 46,610 and 22,174 respectively. The tribal population in the remaining districts is less than 10,000, being negligible in the districts of Muzaffarpur (39) and Darbhanga (18). The district-wise population of Scheduled Tribes and the percentage of tribal population to the total population in each district are given in Annexure III.

2.4 Different Tribes: The numbers of tribal communities scheduled in the State is 30. The tribe-wise population is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Distribution of Tribal Population by Tribes

S.No.	Tribes	Population	Percentage of total tribal population
1	Asur	5819	0.1383
2	Baiga	951	0.0226
3	Banjara	42	0.0009
4	Bathudi	456	0.0108
5	Bedia	38241	0.9094
6	Binjhia	6725	0.1599
7	Birhor	2438	0.0679
8	Birjia	4029	0.0958
9	Chero	30845	0.7335
10	Chik Baraik	30770	0.7317
11	Gond	33521	0.7972
12	Gorait	4793	0.1139
13	Ho	454746	10.8150
14	Karmali	26509	0.6304
15	Kharia	108983	2.5918
16	Kherwar	109357	2.6007
17	Khond	814	0.0194
18	Kisan	12011	0.2850
19	Kora	13824	0.3287
20	Korwa	21162	0.5032
21	Lohra or Lohar	92609	2.2024
22	Mahli	67979	1.6167
23	Mal Paharia	45423	1.0802
24	Munda	628931	14.9575
25	Oraon	735025	17.4807
26	Parhaiya	12268	0.2917
27	Santal	1541345	36.6570
28	Sauria Paharia	55606	1.3224
29	Savar	1561	0.0371
30	Bhumij*	101057	2.4033
31	Unclassified	16930	0.4026
All Tribes		<u>4204770</u>	<u>99.9981</u>

* Bhumij are Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Dhanbad; for the other districts they are counted as Scheduled Castes.

It will be seen that the following are the major tribes, having a population of 1 lakh or above, and together account for a population of 36,79,444.

Santal	15,41,345
Oraons	7,35,025
Mundas	6,28,931
Ho	4,54,746
Kherwar	1,09,357
Kharis	1,08,983
Bhumij	1,01,057

Total:	<u>36,79,444</u>
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quite a number of tribes have a very small population. These are: Banjara (42), Bathudi (456), Khond (814), Baiga (951) and Savar (1561). Many other tribes are also not numerically strong, such as Birjia (4029), Gorait (4793) and Binjhia (6725). Information regarding occupation, religion etc. of the more important tribes is given in Annexure IV.

2.5 Imbalance in Development: There is marked imbalance in development as well as education among the tribal communities. In fact, some of them continue to be in an extremely backward stage. Tribes which are in minority and those much backward, e.g. Loharas, Korwas, Chik Baraiks, Binjhias,

Asurs, Bihors, Mahalis and Parhaiyas, need special attention. The Study Team understands that the Bihar Tribal Research Institute has prepared certain schemes for the development of some of these tribes and that these are already under the consideration of the State Government. The Study Team recommends that suitable schemes may also be drawn up for the other tribes and follow-up action taken.

2.6 Religion: According to the 1961 Census about three-fourths of the tribal population in the State is Hindu. Christian population among the tribals is just over 10 per cent. There are no Budhists among the tribal population in the State and except for a negligible population either professing Islam or Indefinite Belief, the rest of the tribals have distinct tribal religions of their own. Details of the

tribal population by religion are given in Annexure V.

2.7 Literacy: According to 1961 Census, the level of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is 9.16% as against 18.4% for the total population. The percentages of literacy among tribal males and females are 15.22 and 3.18 respectively, as against 29.8 and 6.9 respectively among the total population of the State. Thus tribals are lagging far behind in literacy in comparison to the general population. The levels of literacy among the tribals and non-tribals in the State are indicated in Annexure VI.

2.8 Occupational Distribution: The working population amongst the tribal people in the State is 58.93 (24,78,004 out of 42,04,770) per cent of their total population/as against 41.40 per cent among the general population, according to 1961 Census. 78.11% of the tribal workers are cultivators while 9.54% are agricultural labourers. Thus 87.65% of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes are dependent on agriculture - the corresponding percentage for the general population being 76.84. Annexure VII shows the occupational distribution of workers among the Scheduled Tribes.

2.9 Representation in State Legislature and Parliament:

Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution provide inter-alia for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Vidhan Sabhas. In the Bihar Vidhan Sabha, out of a total number of 318 seats, 29 seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes, while in the Lok Sabha, out of 53 seats allotted to the State, 5 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. ~~There is, however, no reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Vidhan Parishad but in Bihar 7 members in the Vidhan Parishad belong to Scheduled Tribes.~~

2.10 Employment in Services: The Government of Bihar have made reservation in services for the Scheduled Tribes candidates on the basis of their population in the State for State posts and in the Districts for regional posts. Concessions are also given and relaxations made in favour of candidates of Scheduled Tribes in respect of age, fees, etc. for examinations for public services. Up-to-date information regarding the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts under the State Government is not available. It appears, however, from the information relating to 1965, given in Annexure VIII, that barring Class IV posts the intake of Scheduled Tribes in the services of the State Government is unsatisfactory. It is distressing to note that out of over 1,000 Class I posts in the State only four were held by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. It is necessary that steps should be taken to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Government. The Study Team is glad to note that the State Government are already considering a proposal to set up a special cell in the Secretariat to ensure that the tribal candidates get their due share of employment in Government services and elsewhere.*

*The Team understands that an Employment Cell has since been set up in the Department of Co-ordination under the direct supervision of the Chief Secretary.

2.11 Special Coaching Classes: Although the Government of India allotted an amount of Rs.50,000 during 1967-68 for the setting up of a Pre-examination Training Centre in the State for imparting pre-examination training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students appearing at State Civil Services examinations and other subordinate services examinations, not much headway appears to have been made with regard to the setting up of the Centre. It is necessary that the Centre is started soon and the Study Team would urge the State Government to take early steps for the purpose.*



* The Team has been informed that the Centre has since started functioning at the Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3.1 Pre-Plan Achievements: Schemes for the promotion of welfare of the tribal population in the State were taken up from 1946 when the Welfare Department was set up. During the period 1946-1951 an expenditure of Rs.41.02 lakhs was incurred on schemes of tribal welfare. In the educational sphere the achievements included opening of three hostels, construction of three hostel buildings and establishment of 243 schools and hostels under the Thakkar Bapa Schemes. Besides, stipends and book grants and exemption from payment of examination fees were provided to tribal students. Grants were also given to 29 institutions and non-official organisations. In the agricultural field 126 minor irrigation schemes were executed.

3.2 First Five Year Plan:- The total expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the First Five Year Plan amounted to Rs.326.62 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs.130.73 lakhs.

3.3 Achievements: In the educational sphere 16,050 stipends and 3,981 book grants were awarded. The number of hostels rose to 93 and schools to

575. 28 hostel buildings were also constructed. Under the medical and public health programme, 531 wells were dug and 11 medical centres were started. In the communication sector, 187 miles of road were constructed. Under the programme of economic uplift, 9 cottage industries centres were started, 404 grain golas opened and 68 grain golas buildings constructed. Financial assistance was also provided to 43 voluntary institutions for welfare work among the Scheduled Tribes. 290 families of Kharias and 10 families of Pahariyas were rehabilitated. It was also during this period that the Tribal Research Institute was established at Ranchi to conduct research into the culture, customs, manners, etc., of the tribes inhabiting different parts of the State.

3.4 Second Five Year Plan: An expenditure of Rs.383.38 lakhs was incurred on schemes for tribal welfare during the Second Five Year Plan against the outlay of Rs.507.77 lakhs.

3.5 Achievements: Considerable progress was made in various directions under the tribal welfare programmes during the Second Five Year Plan. In the educational sphere over 18,000 stipends and 11,000 books grants were awarded and about 90 hostels opened. 223 schools of different standards were also

established. Under Medical and Public Health, one Leprosy Centre, 28 medical centres and 1162 staff centres were started and over 2,000 wells were constructed. The schemes undertaken for economic uplift included opening of three Forest Labour Cooperative Societies and 54 Training-cum-Production Centres. 606 families of Kharias, Pahariyas and other tribes practising shifting cultivation were rehabilitated. Financial assistance was given to 76 persons for the promotion of cultural activities. Grants-in-aid were given to 223 schools, 16 individuals and 150 institutions doing work for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. A training institute for imparting training to the tribal workers employed in the tribal areas was also started. Figs, bucks, etc. were distributed to 380 families for upgrading the local stock. 163 miles of roads were constructed in the tribal areas. 310 grain goda buildings were also constructed.

3.6 Third Five Year Plan: An expenditure of Rs.545.701 lakhs was incurred during the Third Plan period on the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes against the approved outlay of Rs.666.55 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was largely due to National Emergency. The per capita expenditure on tribal welfare programmes during the Third Plan comes to about Rs.10/-.

3.7 Achievements: In the field of education, 72,290 stipends were granted to Scheduled Tribes students, 40,587 primary and middle school students were given educational grants while 941 book grants were given to high school students. 8 residential schools were also opened. Besides, 10 hostels and 2 residential school buildings were maintained.

Under the programmes for economic uplift, 82 new grain golas were opened and 8 buildings for grain golas constructed. 4 cooperative societies and 12,348 persons were given grants for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. 93 bucks, 45 boars, 132 cocks, 280 birds and 1074 dozen eggs of improved quality were distributed among the tribals. 4 Cooperative Societies, 502 persons, 4 families and one Mahila Udyog Samiti were given subsidy for the development of cottage industries. 45 Tribal Development Blocks were opened and 8 S.M.F.T. Blocks were maintained. Under communications, 19 roads, 45 culverts and 106 miles of roads were constructed, while under Medical and Public Health construction of 795 drinking water wells was undertaken, 11,131 persons were given medical relief, one Blind Relief Camp and one Ayurvedic Centre were opened. Grants-in-aid were also given to 21 institutions, one university, one individual and 13 organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Details of

the Plan provision, actual expenditure on the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the physical targets and achievements are furnished in Annexure IX.

3.8 Annual Plan - 1966-67: An expenditure of Rs.29.62 lakhs was incurred during 1966-67 on the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector as against an approved outlay of Rs.30.70 lakhs. Although the State faced an unprecedented drought during the year, the schemes started in the Third Five Year Plan were continued.

The approved outlay and expenditure under main heads in the State Sector during the year are given in the table below:-

Table No.4

Annual Plan 1966-67 - Outlay and Expenditure - State Sector

Main Head	Approved Outlay	(in lakhs)
		Expenditure (estimated)
Education	21.95	21.45
Economic Uplift	6.45	6.25
Health, Housing & other schemes	2.30	1.92
Total:	30.70	29.62*

*Besides, the expenditure on centrally sponsored programmes during 1966-67 was of the order of Rs.125 lakhs.

3.9 Achievements: Education of the tribals received the highest priority. Stipends were given to 8640 tribal students and book grants to 3941 students. Besides, 1670 students were exempted from payment of examination fee. Three hostels and three schools were opened and maintained. Pay scales of teachers working in the schools run by non-official organisations in the remote tribal areas were revised to bring their scales on a par with the pay scales of teachers of Government Schools. A sum of Rs.1.02 lakhs was spent for this purpose. Under agricultural schemes subsidy for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements and reclaiming of waste lands etc. was given to 700 persons. Similarly subsidy for the development of cottage industry was given to 100 artisans.

3.10 Annual Plan 1967-68: As against the approved outlay of Rs.29.60 lakhs for tribal welfare programmes in the State Sector during 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs.23.08 lakhs is anticipated. About three-fourth of the expenditure was on educational programmes as will be seen from the table below:-

Table No.5

Annual Plan 1967-68 - Outlay and Expenditure - State Sector

Head of Scheme	(in lakhs)	
	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expen.
Education	22.50	14.10
Economic Uplift	4.80	7.32
Health, Housing and other schemes	2.30	1.66
Total	29.60	23.08*

* Besides, the expenditure in the Central Sector is estimated at Rs. 97 lakhs

3.11 Achievements:

(a) Education: 8870 stipends were given to students of Primary, Middle, High School and Technical institutions. Besides, 2670 tribal students were exempted from payment of School Examination fee. Three hostels and three schools for tribal students were maintained.

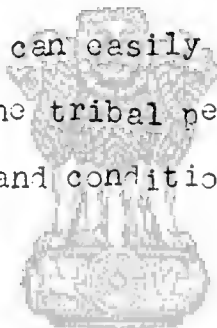
(b) Economic Uplift: Ten grain golas were maintained. 700 persons were given subsidy for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. 200 families were given subsidy for reclamation of waste land.

(c) Health, Housing and other schemes: The work of construction of 795 drinking water wells started during the Third Plan period and under way in 1966-67 was continued during 1967-68. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs was provided during 1967-68 for the completion of these wells. Grants-in-aid to 13 institutions/organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes were also given.

3.12 Socio-Economic Survey: No comprehensive socio-economic survey appears to have been conducted on a scientific basis in the tribal areas in the State in connection with the formulation of various development programmes relating to tribal welfare in the Five Year Plans. In the absence of such a

survey the schemes of tribal welfare have been drawn up more or less on the lines of the general development programmes without taking into consideration the varying stages of development of the tribal communities and the special conditions obtaining in the areas where they are to be implemented. It is important that planning should be preceded by a socio-economic survey to help the planners with the data concerning the felt needs of the tribals and the conditions obtaining in the regions which they inhabit while formulating welfare programmes. The Study Team suggests that high priority should be given to socio-economic surveys in the tribal areas in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan so that the schemes formulated should be designed to meet the felt needs of the tribals and where there are pronounced disparities in development among different tribes, special schemes should be undertaken to correct the imbalance. The Socio-economic survey which the Team envisages should take into consideration the topographical and climatic conditions, nature of the soil, the traditional cultivation practices, suitability of crops and cropping pattern, scope for minor and medium irrigation, feasibility of introducing new and improved methods of cultivation, traditional skills and scope for establishing small-scale and cottage industries and

so on. An assessment of the human and material resources of the areas, the extent and manner of their current utilisation, potentialities of development through better utilisation of available resources, infra structure and investment requirements needed to accelerate development, should also come within the purview of such a survey. The data provided should be such as to facilitate the formulation of a perspective plan extending over a period of 10 to 15 years. The Study Team feels that once the proposed survey is completed, the existing programmes can easily be reoriented to suit the needs of the tribal people and correlated to local resources and conditions.



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Districts. There is a District Welfare Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector in each of the 17 Districts of the State to assist the District Officers in the programmes of Welfare of the Backward Classes. There is also an Assistant Welfare Officer in the non-gazetted rank in each District. The State Government have recently decided to have welfare staff at the Sub-Divisional levels also. Accordingly, it is proposed to post one Sub-Divisional Welfare Officer for each Mufasal Sub-Division. However, in the Sadar Sub-Division, the District Welfare Officer will look after the welfare schemes with the assistance of Assistant Welfare Officer. At the Block level, one Welfare Officer is posted for every three C.D. Blocks or two T.D. Blocks. There are also 626 Kalyan Grain-gola Sevaks each of whom is attached to a Graingola. Besides the above staff, there is an officer in Santhal Parganas District, known as Special Officer Paharia Welfare for looking after schemes relating to Paharia community. There is also one Special Inspector known as Tana Bhagat Inspector for Tana Bhagats of Ranchi District.

4.3 Inadequacy of arrangements: The Study Team does not consider that the existing machinery and arrangements in the State for the work relating to tribal welfare are satisfactory or adequate. Although the

Department of Welfare is responsible for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, it has no executing machinery of its own either at the State level or at the district level. As a result some of its schemes for the welfare of tribals are undertaken by different Departments. For instance, the responsibility for the Tribal Development Blocks rests with the Department of Community Development and Panchayats, and that of organisation of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies for Scheduled Tribes with the Forest Department and the Cooperative Department. Similarly at the district level there is no single officer responsible for the execution of tribal welfare schemes. It is felt that there is an urgent need to have a full-fledged Directorate for dealing with the welfare of tribals at the State level. For the districts, it was suggested to the Study Team that in the districts having substantial tribal population such as Panchi, Santhal Parganas and Singhbhum, there should be an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate invested with all powers of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner under the various Tenancy Acts etc. exclusively responsible for tribal welfare including the work relating to Protective Legislation, Tribal Development Blocks,

grievances of Scheduled Tribes, etc. irrespective of the agency which may be handling it. The Study Team feels that this arrangement will ensure a unified control and direction and would go a long way in improving the working of tribal welfare schemes. The Team suggests that since the purpose of appointing these officers is to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government may provide reasonable financial assistance to enable the State Government to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

4.4 Incentive for Staff: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that officers are reluctant to serve in tribal areas due to difficult conditions obtaining there and lack of normal facilities and amenities. It is suggested that to make the service conditions attractive, there should be a scheme of incentives like special allowances, housing facilities, arrangement for proper education of officers' children etc. With a view to securing the services of the best personnel, the postings of officers in the tribal areas should be made on a selective basis without disturbing the general service cadre and only such persons should be drafted as have an aptitude for this type of work and the necessary experience. The officers connected with tribal development work should remain directly under the control and supervision of the

Tribal Welfare Department while serving in the tribal areas.

Implementation of Constitutional Provisions

4.5 Appointment of Minister to be in-charge of Tribal Welfare:

Article 164 of the Constitution provides that in the State of Bihar, among others, there shall be a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the scheduled castes and backward classes or any other work. At the time of the visit of the Study Team to the State, the first United Front Ministry was in office and it was represented to the Study Team that no separate Minister for Tribal Welfare had been appointed in the State. The Chief Minister himself was holding the tribal portfolio. It was represented that the Chief Minister being pre-occupied with other important work, the work relating to tribal welfare in the State was not receiving the attention that it deserved. It was urged that for accelerating the pace of tribal development, it was necessary to appoint a separate Minister for the work relating to tribal welfare. The Soshit Dal and second United Front Ministries which assumed office subsequently, had, however, a separate Minister of Cabinet rank for Tribal Welfare. The State is at present under the President's rule.

4.6 Tribes Advisory Council: The Constitution also provides (cf para 4 of the Fifth Schedule) for the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in each State having Scheduled Areas. As stated in an earlier Chapter, Bihar has an area of 15,677.5 sq. miles declared as the Scheduled Area; this constitutes over 15 per cent of total Scheduled Area in the country. A Tribes Advisory Council has accordingly been functioning in the State. However, on the expiry of the term of the last Council in March, 1967 no new Council had been formed till about the middle of 1968. While the manner of functioning of the Tribes Advisory Council in the State has been the subject of frequent criticism and there may be scope for improvement, yet the establishment of the Council provides psychological satisfaction to the tribal people and their representatives. The Team trusts, therefore, that whenever the need arises for the reconstitution of the Tribes Advisory Council in future the State Government will take prompt action in the matter.

4.7 The tribal leaders represented to the Study Team that the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council had not been held frequently as the Chief Minister, who was its Chairman, was pre-occupied with other important State matters and that the Council was not being consulted by the Government on all important matters concerning the tribals. If it is so, the position needs to be remedied in the interest of the successful working of the various programmes which the State Government has on hand for the welfare of the tribal communities in the State.

4.8 It is also suggested that with a view to pursuing implementation of the decisions of the Tribes Advisory Council, there may be a system of having Standing Committees for important subjects such as land alienation, indebtedness and development programmes. These Committees could meet frequently and pursue the matter with the Chief Minister or other Ministers concerned. The secretarial assistance to these Committees may be provided by the Welfare Department.

Non-official Organisations

4.9 The Welfare Department have been encouraging non-official organisations and social workers to take up welfare work and educational activities amongst

the Scheduled Tribes and they are given suitable grants for the purpose. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.4 lakhs had been incurred by way of financial assistance provided to 21 institutions, 1 university, 1 individual and 13 organisations for this purpose. The principal non-official organisations undertaking welfare work among the Scheduled Tribes are the Adim Jati Seva Mandal in Chotanagpur and the Santhal Paharia Sewa Mandal in Santhal Parganas. They received grants totalling Rs.4.80 lakhs and 1.92 lakhs respectively during 1967-68. The Ramkrishna Ashram also undertakes tribal welfare work in the district of Santhal Parganas. These organisations have been rendering useful service and their efforts need to be encouraged.

4.10 Delay in release of grants: It was represented to the Study Team that there were delays in ^{the} release of grants to the non-official agencies. At times the programmes proposed by them were approved only towards the close of the year when not much time was left for the organisations to effectively implement the programmes. The Study Team would, therefore, urge the need for ensuring timely sanction of schemes to be undertaken by the non-official agencies and the release of grants therefor. In this connection

the Team would commend for adoption to the State Government the practice obtaining in Madhya Pradesh where the State Government arranges to pay in advance to the non-official agency concerned fifty per cent of the estimated expenditure on its approved programmes so that lack of finance does not in any way hamper progress. In order to enable the agencies to plan ahead on a long term basis, firm indication should be available to them as to the extent of assistance which would be available, say, for a period of two to three years at a time, if not for the entire plan period.





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CHAPTER V

LAND PROBLEM AND INDEBTEDNESS

5.1 Land Holdings: According to the 20% sample survey of the cultivating tribal households in rural areas conducted during the last Census, 7.73% of the households had holdings of less than one acre, 28.83% ranging from 1.0 to 2.4 acres and 30.61% ranging from 2.5 to 4.9 acres. Thus 67.17% of the households had holdings below 5 acres. It is well known that the productivity of land in tribal areas is very low due to primitive methods of cultivation, absence of irrigation facilities and the poor fertility of soils. Thus while an acre of land in a canal irrigated area in the plains may provide reasonable sustenance to an average family, in the case of tribal areas even a holding of as many as five acres may not constitute an economic unit. Particulars regarding the cultivating households, the size of the holdings etc. are given in Annexure X.

5.2 Land Alienation: A very disturbing feature noticed by the Study Team is the large scale transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals which has taken place at a rapid pace during the last few years. As a result the tribals are becoming

landless and their economic condition has been fast deteriorating. Large scale industrialisation and launching of big development projects in the State have further aggravated the position as the lands in the possession of tribals are needed for the new industries, irrigation and power projects and the like.

5.3 Protective Legislation: Three enactments govern the land laws relating to tribal people of Bihar. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, extends over the five districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. The Santal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1949 applies exclusively to the district of Santal Parganas. The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 covers the remaining parts of the State. In all of these Acts, there are specific provisions prohibiting the transfer of land belonging to the tribal people to outsiders. Only in very special circumstances can such transfer be effected and that too after obtaining the permission of the Deputy Commissioner/Collector.

5.4 There is also the Ranchi District (Tana Bhagat Raiyats) Agricultural Lands Restoration Act, 1947, which is intended for Tana Bhagats in Ranchi District. This legislation was enacted for restoring lands of the Tana Bhagats who had taken part in the freedom

movement and stopped payment of rent as a consequence of which their lands were sold in auction.

5.5 It was represented to the Study Team that the provisions in Land Tenancy Acts which were made for safeguarding the interests of the tribals suffered from various loopholes and were, therefore, not proving effective enough in achieving the objectives for which they were enacted. The Study Team was distressed to note that signs of frustration were visible in certain areas on account of the reported flouting of the provisions in the Acts by the non-tribals. The Team feels that it is high ^{the situation} time that ^{the situation} is studied in all its aspects so that remedial steps might be taken.*

5.6 Certain deficiencies in the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act have already been pointed out in the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council held from time to time as well as by the Dhebar Commission. An extract from the proceedings of the Tribes Advisory Council for the year 1964-65 is reproduced below:-

"It was pointed out that though the object of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was to prevent the alienation of the lands of the Adivasis,

* The Team is gratified to learn that a small official committee was appointed by the State Government and following receipt of its report, action has already been initiated to implement the suggestions contained in that report.

there were certain lacunae, as a result of which there have been fairly large scale transfers of the land of Adivasis in favour of non-adivasis, particularly in the vicinity of the industrial area by circumventing the existing provisions of the Act. The Council recommended that the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act should be suitably amended so as to plug all the loopholes with a view to prevent effectively the alienation of the lands of Adivasis in favour of non-Adivasis. It was also suggested that power should be given to the Deputy Commissioner to go into all cases of transfer of land from Adivasis to non-Adivasis since 1950 and annul such transfers which contravened the provisions of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, irrespective of a decree of the Civil Court."

5.7 When the question was raised in the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council in 1965-66, the members were informed that the Law Department was being consulted in this regard and that it was proposed either to introduce a Bill to amend the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, or to issue a Regulation under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Study Team regrets to note that no action appears to have been taken either to plug the loopholes in the Act or to issue a Regulation. The Study Team recommends that early steps should be taken in the matter.*

5.8 Indebtedness and Land Alienation: The Study Team understands that the Tribal Research Institute,

*The Team has been informed that the Chotanagpur Tenancy Amendment Act, 1969, and the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969, have since been enacted.

Ranchi, undertook the study of Indebtedness and Land Alienation amongst Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Santhal Parganas in October 1966. It is understood that the Institute has since completed the study and the report is under print.

5.9 Land Settlement Operations: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that after the abolition of Zamindari system in the State, tribals had been cultivating land intended for common benefit, the control of which now vests in the State. The concerned tribals generally being illiterate and ignorant of the laws, have to be provided necessary legal assistance and guidance so that they are able to retain possession of these lands on which other parties have designs.* The Study Team suggests that the State Government may consider the desirability of undertaking a survey of such lands, particularly because more than 40 years have elapsed since the last survey and settlement operations were carried out in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas, so that the interests of the tribals are safeguarded and they are permanently settled on such lands after appropriate land settlement operations.

*The State Government have intimated that the Revenue Department had issued instructions to Revenue authorities that all such lands should be settled only with Harijans/Tribals. In Santhal Parganas, such vacant lands can be settled by Village Pradhan with one of the tribals of the village.

5.10 Indebtedness: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the major problem of the tribals in the State is indebtedness. The tribals are indebted mostly due to economic reasons. They are exploited by the Mahajans from whom they borrow money for their day to day needs. The Mahajans charge exorbitant rates of interest and give loans against the security of lands and crops. It was reported that rates of interest vary from 50% to 250% per annum. In certain areas, when the tribals take paddy on loan for consumption purposes, they are required to pay back one and a half times the quantity and if paddy is taken for sowing purposes, double the quantity. If only the capital is returned, the interest gets doubled. The cash loan is also realised on crops which are paid for at very low rates. The Mahajans are thus able to enjoy the best of both the worlds.

5.11 It may be no exaggeration to say that the tribals have long reached a point of helplessness and frustration and unless the State Government decide to come forward in a big way to the rescue of the tribals, there is every possibility that undesirable elements will exploit the situation. As a matter of fact, signs of such elements entering into the sphere of tribal

development have already started appearing not only in Bihar but in other States as well. It is necessary, therefore, that energetic steps should be taken by the State Government to arrest this trend which, if allowed to go unchecked, will result in tribal lands passing into the hands of the usurious moneylenders and other agents of exploitation from the plains. Apart from plugging the loopholes in the enactments intended to protect the interests of the tribals steps should be taken to enlist the support of the growing intelligentsia in the tribal areas and their leadership to persuade the tribals to give up their extravagant habits at the time of their religious and other ceremonies.

5.12 Need for a Tribal Debt Redemption and Loan Board

A series of steps have to be taken to improve the lot of the tribal people. The immediate need is to rescue them from the clutches of the money-lender. This is not an easy task since money-lenders have become an integral part of tribal life. Borrowing has also become a way of life with the tribals and indebtedness is not a new phenomenon, and has been inherited from one generation to another. Moreover, redeeming the debts will not serve much useful purpose unless it is ensured that the tribals do not have again to go to the money-lenders and incur new debts. To achieve the object, while proper education through local leadership in cooperation with voluntary

and non-official agencies is important, simultaneous arrangements should be made for meeting the day to day needs of the tribals not only for productive purpose but also for the minimum normal expenditure which they are required to incur on the occasion of festivals, marriages and other ceremonies. For this purpose it is suggested that a Tribal Debt Redemption and Loan Board may be formed. The Board may take up in few selected tribal villages a pilot scheme for the liquidation of the old debts of the tribals and to advance them short term loans not only for productive, but also for un-productive purposes connected with obligatory tribal customs and usages. Details regarding the provision of funds and the recovery of the loans may be worked out by the State Government.

5.13 Loopholes in Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1939:

There is no special law or regulation in the State to protect the tribals against exploitation by money-lenders. There is, however, the Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1939 in force in the State which is intended to protect all sections of the people and agriculturists including the Scheduled Tribes. However, it has not been effective as there are a number of loopholes of which the moneylenders have been taking advantage. The Study Team understands that the inadequacy of the various provisions in the Moneylenders Act has been repeatedly pointed out in the

meetings of the State's Tribes Advisory Council. But no action appears to have been taken to enact a legislation under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution for the protection of the tribals from the moneylenders as recommended by the Council*.

5.14 Need for high powered Committee: No survey has been conducted to assess the magnitude of indebtedness among Scheduled Tribes. However, as already stated a study of indebtedness and land alienation among the scheduled Tribes in the 6 districts of the State was undertaken by the Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi. This study was, however, in the nature of a pilot study. In view of its importance the Study Team, feels that it is necessary to study the problem of indebtedness in greater detail.** The Study Team would like to emphasise that the problems of land alienation and indebtedness among the tribals are becoming acute and assuming serious proportions. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that a high powered Committee may be appointed by the State Government to probe into these matters.***

* The Team understands that the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969, has since been enacted.

** The Team has been informed that the Bihar Tribal welfare Research Institute has since taken up a detailed survey on tribal indebtedness.

*** The Team understands that a high-powered Committee has since been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Member, Board of Revenue.



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CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

6.1 General position and facilities provided: Very high priority has been given to education in the tribal welfare programme which includes not only general education but also technical and scientific education. The efforts of the Education Department which is primarily responsible for the progress of education in all the areas including tribal areas of the State are supplemented by the Welfare Department by giving suitable stipends and educational grants and by starting a number of residential schools of the basic type as well as hostels.

6.2 In order to encourage education amongst the Scheduled Tribes the following facilities are provided by the Welfare Department:

- (i) All Scheduled Tribes students get free education right from the primary stage till the Post Graduate stage.
- (ii) All Post Matric students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are day-scholars get a stipend at the rate of Rs.30-35 per month, varying according to the class in which they are studying. Those residing in Hostels get stipend at the rate of Rs.40-50 per month.
- (iii) Scheduled Tribes students studying in Industrial Training Institute get a stipend of Rs.25 per month.

- (iv) Scheduled Tribe students studying in Polytechnics and for the Diploma Course in Engineering Schools get a stipend of Rs.50 per month per day-scholar and Rs.65 per month for those residing in Hostels.
- (v) Scheduled Tribes students studying in Engineering, Agricultural, Veterinary and Medical Colleges for the Degree Course, get a stipend of Rs.60 per month for day-scholar and Rs.75 per month for those residing in Hostels.
- (vi) Scheduled Tribes students in Secondary Schools are awarded stipends on the basis of merit-cum-poverty. Day Scholars are given stipends at the rate of Rs.15 per month and those residing in Hostels get stipend at the rate of Rs.20 per month. The selection of the candidates is made by the District Stipend Committee.
- (vii) Adivasi students studying in Middle Schools are awarded stipends on the basis of merit-cum-poverty at the rate of Rs.10 per month in the case of day-scholar and Rs.15 per month in the case of those residing in Hostels. The selection of the candidates is made by the Block Stipend Committee.
- (viii) In the case of Primary School boys, stipends are awarded to poor meritorious students at the rate of Rs.4 per month. The selection of the candidates is made by the Block Stipend Committee.
- (ix) Book Grants: Students who are poor but are not eligible for stipends are given book grants.

6.3 School Education: There are a good number of schools run by Government, District Boards and non-official and voluntary organisations like Adamjati Seva Mandal, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Christian

etc., which cater to the needs of the tribal
ing children. Some of the schools are resi-
There are also separate hostels for students
n distant places and studying in non-
l schools. With a view to encouraging
amongst the Scheduled Tribes in the
backward areas, the Welfare Department has
ew Senior and Junior Basic Residential
are the students are not only given free
t are also provided with books, medicines,
hing, bedding and medical facilities, free
There are 30 Ashram Schools, including 5
for the Scheduled Tribes. The Study Team
on to visit some of these schools and
It was found that in many cases the schools
s were functioning in rented buildings
modation was not quite adequate. Even
ment buildings provided to some of the
re not in a satisfactory condition. There
need to improve the condition of the
hostel buildings and to provide at least
m basic facilities.

as also observed by the Study Team that,
of boarders in the hostels was much in
the seats available with the result that

the hostels were congested and the boarders were put to a lot of inconvenience. This matter also needs to be looked into so that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs could be improved.

6.5 Need for timely release of grants: It was represented to the Study Team by the workers of the Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, that there had been inordinate delay in the payment of salaries of the teachers of the schools run by the Mandal and that during 1967-68 the teachers had not received their salaries for six to seven months. On enquiry it was found that the Mandal was not able to pay the teachers as the State Government had not released the grants for these schools. It was explained by the State officials that this was due to quick changes in the Ministry after the 1967 General Elections. The Study Team is glad to know that the State Government have since released the grant in favour of the Mandal. However, the Study Team would like to emphasise the need for timely release of grants to voluntary organisations in future since voluntary organisations rarely have the resources to finance welfare schemes on their own over any length of time.

Representations were also made to the Study Team about the great disparity between the service conditions of the teachers of the schools run by the Mandal and Government. The fact that the former are drawing much less than the teachers in Government Schools has been causing dissatisfaction and giving rise to frustration among the teachers in the Mandal's Schools. The matter may be looked into by the State Government and the position remedied to the extent possible.

6.6 Greater attention for science education: In view of the technological advance which is taking place at a rapid pace, it is necessary that greater attention is devoted to the teaching of science in the schools. Side by side, courses in agriculture should also be introduced so that the tribal students, after completing their studies, take interest in cultivation in their villages and could be of some help to their parents for whom agriculture is often the main source of livelihood. Unless this is done, serious problems are bound to arise particularly because the present system of education is not fully suited to the needs of tribals. If at least some of the students do not return to farming, there is likely to be a shortage of man-power in agriculture. On the other hand students not completing

their courses successfully will not be able to secure employment and may well become a burden on the society.

6.7 Supply of mid-day meals: As mentioned in para 6.2, the State Government award stipends for tribal students studying in schools. It was reported that due to inadequacy of funds, only a limited number of scholarships could be sanctioned and that this was working as a deterrent against new admissions, particularly in the primary stage. There is, therefore, need to increase the number of pre-matric scholarships so that it may be possible to cover a larger number of students. It was also suggested to the Team that since in many cases students have to come from far off places in the early hours of the morning without taking their full meals, provision should be made for the supply of mid-day meals to them free of charge.

6.8 Schools in interior areas: Special attention needs to be given to education in the interior areas where educational facilities are lacking. A few standard schools with boarding facilities should be opened at convenient centres in such areas with a view to imparting education to the tribal children in these areas.

6.9 Medium of Instruction: At present instruction in schools is mostly imparted in the regional language i.e. Hindi. The tribal children who do not come in contact with non-tribals in their childhood, have difficulty in following the teaching. It was represented to the Study Team that as far as practicable, mother tongue in Devnagri script should be the medium of instruction upto the upper primary stage. Hindi could, however, be taught from Class II and introduced as the medium of instruction from Class VI or so.

6.10 Single Teacher System: The working of the single teacher system in the primary stage has not been satisfactory. It was learnt that one teacher ^{as} has to take/many as three classes with the result that the quality of teaching suffers. It is, therefore, suggested that the working of a few selected schools may be reviewed with a view to evolving the pattern of schools best suited to the tribal areas. Meanwhile it is necessary to post more teachers in such schools and to relax the usual norms for the provision of school teachers in tribal areas.

6.11 College Education: Although post-matric scholarships are being granted in cent per cent cases, college education is not spreading fast

enough among the tribal communities. Concerted efforts are necessary to increase enrolment of tribal students in Colleges. It was reported that delay in payment of stipends was causing the students undue hardship and ^{was} also responsible to some extent in a larger number of students not coming forward for admission in the colleges. The procedure which is being followed at present for the grant of stipends needs to be reviewed so that it may be streamlined and students enabled to draw stipends in time. It may also be useful to make payment of stipends on a monthly basis rather than on a quarterly basis as at present.

6.12 Girls' education: The progress with regard to girls' education has not been satisfactory. It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that more residential schools and adequate boarding facilities for girls were needed specially in the more backward tribal areas; also that arrangements for girls' education in co-educational schools were not satisfactory. It was suggested that wherever sizeable number of girls were studying in coeducational schools, separate lady tutors may be appointed to look after the girl students and separate Retiring and Common Rooms and Lavatories for girls provided.

6.13 Training in Nursing: Representations were made to the Study Team that although Adivasi girls had an aptitude for nursing as adequate facilities for training in nursing, were not available in the State for the tribal girls, the State had to depend on nurses from other parts of the country, some times as distant as Kerala. It is, therefore, suggested that suitable facilities for training in nursing for tribal girls should be arranged.

6.14 Vocational and Technical Education: There are 29 Industrial Training Institutes in Bihar including 3 intended exclusively for students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. The Study Team visited the Institutes at Ranchi and Daltonganj where all the seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates. As against the provision for 400 seats in the Industrial Training Institute at Ranchi, the actual enrolment was only 160. The reasons for short-fall in enrolment need to be examined as full use is not being made of the facilities provided at considerable cost. For instance, there was only 1 trainee in the carpentry class for which there were 5 instructors.

6.15 It was learnt that a large number of trainees who had successfully completed training at the Institute could not get any employment. The

proportion of unemployed trainees was reported to be nearly 30%. Lack of employment not only causes frustration among the trainees but also results in wastage of Government money spent on providing training. During the course of discussions, it was revealed that in certain trades such as Electrician, Carpentry, Draughtsman (Civil), etc. there had been a sharp decline in employment. It is recommended that the training programme of the ITI's may be reoriented keeping in view the requirements of personnel by different industries and other employing agencies; trades having little scope for employment could temporarily be dis-continued while facilities for trades with increasing demand may be expanded. Similarly it may be advantageous to introduce certain new trades where there may be sufficient employment potential. The reasons why the trainees do not get employment after successful completion of the course and apprenticeship should be probed into so that remedial steps could be taken.

6.16 Need for close liaison between ITI's and industries:

The Study Team had occasion to discuss with Shri R.S. Panse, Resident Director of Tatas at Jamshedpur, the problem of non-

employment of a large number of trainees turned out by the ITIs in Bihar. It was observed that the courses of study prescribed at the Institutes as well the manner of imparting training needed to be reviewed. Shri Pande emphasised that the training at these Institutes had to be oriented to meet the requirements of the different industries as these were the main agencies offering employment opportunities to the trainees. For this purpose he felt that it was necessary to maintain liaison between the Institutes on the one hand and the industries on the other. Shri Pande stressed the need for associating industries with training programmes at the ITIs. It was felt that it would be useful if suitable arrangements could be worked out so that the Principals and Instructors of the ITIs were enabled to see their trainees in actual working environment in the industries while the industries depute their own officers to the ITIs for short periods of, say, three to six months to impart training to the trainees. Shri Pande offered to extend full cooperation to the State Government in this matter on behalf of his group of industries. The State Government may consider these suggestions and take advantage of the assistance offered by the Tata Industries. Similar facilities could also be sought from other industrial houses in the State.

6.17 Vocational Guidance Officer: In order to enable the tribals to select trades either on the basis of their aptitude for such trades or where there is no evidence of any special aptitude, on the basis of suitability for trades requiring varying degrees of skill, based on their general intelligence and educational qualifications and the opportunities of employment after training, there should be Vocational Guidance Officers who could guide the trainees at the time of admission as to the particular type of training which they should undergo.

6.18 Medical and Technical Education: The progress with regard to medical and technical education among tribal communities has not been satisfactory. The main reason for this is reported to be the inability of the tribal students, because of low standards of teaching in schools in tribal areas, to catch up with the rest of the class. It is necessary, therefore, to organise special preparatory classes for the tribal students seeking admission to technical courses like Medical, Engineering, etc.

CHAPTER VII

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

7.1 General: According to the occupational distribution of workers among Scheduled Tribes in the State during the last Census, 87.65% of the tribal workers were engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Thus, the majority of the tribals are dependent upon agriculture for their sustenance.

Paddy is the main crop grown by the tribals. The agricultural practices and cropping pattern followed by the tribals are similar to the traditional methods adopted by non-tribals in the neighbouring villages. Assistance to tribals for the development of agriculture has been given in the form of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. on a subsidized basis. During the Third Plan period, seeds, fertilizers etc. were distributed to 12,348 tribal cultivators on 75% subsidy. To educate the tribals in improved methods of agriculture, agricultural demonstrations were also organised.

7.2 Colonisation Scheme: An attempt was made to rehabilitate the Scheduled Tribes, especially those practising shifting cultivation, by settling them on land permanently. A few colonies were established

in which land was allotted to the families for cultivation and houses were constructed for their living during the Second Plan period. However, as the tribals did not 'stay-put' in the colonies, the scheme was dropped and no provision was made for new schemes in the Third Five Year Plan. The Study Team feels that the tribals can hardly be blamed for the failure of the colonisation scheme. In the absence of irrigation facilities and lack of opportunities for subsidiary occupations the tribals found it difficult to make a living and abandoned the colonies in search of livelihood elsewhere. The Team has come across cases in another State where the colonies once languishing were revived as soon as irrigation facilities were provided. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that intensive studies should be made to identify the causes responsible for the failure of the colonisation scheme so that in future such schemes achieve the desired results. It is also necessary to improve the facilities in the existing colonies. The Study Team understands that some of the abandoned lands in these colonies have been lying idle for years. These should be allotted to landless tribals and necessary facilities provided to them for cultivating these lands.

7.3 Shifting Cultivation: The practice of shifting cultivation was once widely prevalent amongst Scheduled Tribes in the State. It was reported that this had since been considerably reduced and was no longer a serious problem.

7.4 Soil Conservation: As a result of destruction of forests and over-grazing of waste lands, soil erosion has taken place over large areas in the plateau region in consequence of which the fertility of the land has gone down. Special importance, has, therefore, been attached to the soil conservation scheme in the tribal areas. The programme consists of (1) putting through schemes of afforestation in the upper valleys; and (2) making ridges along the contours in the lower valleys so as to prevent the soil being washed down during the monsoon. The conservation of water resources is ensured by the construction of embankments and surface percolation tanks.

7.5 Animal Husbandry: A number of schemes are in force for the development and improvement of livestock and poultry in the tribal areas as a part of the general development programme. These include:

- (a) Distribution of stud animals for upgrading the breed of local stock.
- (b) Artificial insemination for upgrading the breed of livestock.

- (c) Provision of veterinary services - opening of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries.
- (d) Opening of Poultry Development Centres, Hatching and Rearing Centres.
- (e) Opening of Buck Extension Centre.
- (f) Piggery Development Scheme.
- (g) Sheep Development Scheme.
- (h) Fodder Development Scheme.

The Study Team has been informed that the tribals have been responding very well to the scientific practices introduced in the field of animal husbandry and that the scheme for piggery development is particularly popular in the tribal areas.

7.6 Minor Irrigation: ^{The} Minor Irrigation Programme in the State consists of the following schemes:

- (a) Surface Percolation Wells.
- (b) Private Tubewells.
- (c) Open Borings without strainer.
- (d) State Tubewells.
- (e) Electric & Diesel Pumping Sets.
- (f) Rahats.
- (g) Bigger Minor Irrigation Schemes costing more than Rs.10,000/-.
- (h) Minor Ahars, Pynes and Bandhs.
- (i) Lift Irrigation Schemes from Rivers.

7.7 State Tubewells and Lift Irrigation Works are maintained by the State. The cost of maintaining these works is borne by the State Government which charges water rate from the cultivators who avail themselves of the irrigation facilities. On the other schemes, subsidy is allowed by Government while the balance of the cost is to be borne by the cultivators.

7.8 In Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas where the bulk of the tribal population is concentrated, Tubewells and open Borings are generally not feasible. The possible sources of irrigation, therefore, are bigger minor irrigation schemes making use of small rivers, Ahars, Pynes and Surface Percolation Wells. There is also scope for the use of Rahat (Persian Wheel) in lift irrigation schemes and this needs to be encouraged. The Study Team is aware that minor irrigation schemes are capable of yielding results quickly and are generally completed within one or two working seasons. However, except for ground water schemes, which are of a durable nature, other schemes, if not adequately maintained, quickly go out of use. The Study Team feels, therefore, that this aspect of the matter should be carefully considered before undertaking minor irrigation schemes. The Study Team considers that it may be economical

and desirable from the long term point of view to arrange for the provision of irrigation facilities on a permanent basis by undertaking major and medium irrigation schemes to serve a group of villages. However, these schemes will not be feasible for all the tribal areas and ways and means would need to be explored to provide irrigation in some areas through such minor irrigation schemes, as sinking of wells and construction of small dams across catchments, etc.

7.9 Fisheries: Although no special concession is given to the tribal people for the development of fisheries, the facilities under the general programme are available to them. These include 25 per cent subsidy for the improvement of private tanks for development of fisheries and sale of fish-seed at the concessional rate of Rs.10 per thousand in all the areas in the State, including the tribal areas. There is considerable scope for the development of pisciculture in the tribal areas and in view of the nutritive value of fish, it is suggested that suitable schemes for the development and exploitation of fishery resources in these areas may be taken up by the State Government. The Study Team understands that a special programme

for fisheries development in selected tribal/blocks development is being drawn up by the Fisheries Department in consultation with the Community Development and Panchayat Department. The Team trusts that the scheme will be finalised early so that the tribals are enabled to supplement their food supply as well as add to their income.



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CHAPTER VIII

FORESTS

8.1 Area under Forests: Out of a total geographical area of 1,74,008 sq. kms. of the State, forests cover an area of 31,427 sq. kms. which works out to about 18%. The area under reserved forests is 4,112 sq. kms. and under protected and unclassified forests 25,850 sq. kms. and 1,465 sq. kms. respectively. The entire forest area is under the control of the Forest Department.

8.2 Over 80% of the forest area in the State lies in the districts of Singhbhum, Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Santhal Parganas where about 92% of the total tribal population in the State is concentrated. The distribution of the forest area, total population and the tribal population in these districts is given in the table below:

Table No.6

Distribution of forest area
in 6 districts

District	Total area of the district in sq.miles	Total Forest area in the district in sq. miles	%age of forest in the distt.	Total population in the distt.	S.T. population in the distt.	%age of Scheduled Tribes
Singhbhum	5123	1762.3	34.40	2049911	942959	46
Ranchi	7015	1678.7	23.93	2138565	1304525	61
Palamau	4930	2259.4	45.83	1187789	213802	18
Hazaribagh	7010	3202.9	45.69	2396411	263605	11
Dhanbad	1114	103.5	9.29	1158610	127447	11
Santhal Parganas	5461	803.3	14.71	2675203	1016577	38
Total	30653	9810.1	32.00	11606489	3868915	33

8.3 Tribal Rights in Forests: Tribals in Bihar have no statutory rights in forests. However, the tribals as well as non-tribals living near forests enjoy certain privileges. These include (1) free grazing of their cattle, (2) collection of fire-wood for their ^{bonafide} domestic use as well as head-loads for sale, (3) free supply of timber to those who live in forests, (4) collection of minor forest produce for their own consumption, (5) free collection of forest produce for their crafts and personal use, (6) fishing for their own consumption and (7) quarrying for domestic purposes and (8) concession of hunting in forests.

8.4 Shifting Cultivation: The Study Team was given to understand that at one time the practice of shifting cultivation was very widely prevalent in the tribal areas of the State. About 1.5 lakh tribals were estimated to follow shifting cultivation. The most inveterate shifting cultivators were the Sauria Paharias of Rajmahal. For regulation of shifting cultivation a scheme for the settlement of Sauria Paharias in colonies was adopted. Irrigation facilities were provided. However, it appears that the scheme did not prove to be ^{of a} much/success, though with the passage of time the area under shifting cultivation has been considerably reduced.

8.5 Forest Villages: For the scientific management of forests and allied activities, the Forest Department needs a regular supply of manual and skilled labour. With a view to ensuring regular supply of labour for the various forest operations and in furtherance of the welfare of the tribals inhabiting the area, a number of forest villages have been set up by the Forest Department. There are as many as 25 forest villages in the State. The forest villagers have been given land for cultivation. Other facilities such as housing, educational etc. have also been provided by the Forest Department.

8.6 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies: With a view to protecting the tribals against exploitation by traders and contractors and improving the economic condition of the tribals, Forest Labour Cooperative Societies were organised. There are 64 such societies in the State. 90% of the members of these societies are tribals. These societies are functioning under the administrative control of the respective Divisional Forest Officers. To start with, the societies are advanced a sum of Rs.3000/- each for taking up work in the forests. Forest coupes are also granted to them without calling for tenders. Besides, the societies are exempted from the payment of earnest money and security deposits. The price of the coupe

is assessed by the Forest Department. Thus the societies are protected against open competition from contractors and are assured of a certain amount of profit. However, the Study Team understands that the societies are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to take contracts for forest coupes. This is because the tribals lack the resources and there are not many persons among them who can manage the affairs of the societies. It is, therefore, necessary that in the initial stages besides giving sufficient financial assistance for purchase of equipment etc., technical guidance is provided to these societies by the Forest Department in the working of the forests.

8.7 Schemes of Forest Department: The Forest Department has taken up a number of schemes which have a direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of the tribals. The more important among them are briefly described below:

(1) Settlement of Kherias: A scheme for the settlement of Kheria tribe which was practising shifting cultivation on a large scale was sponsored by the Forest Department. Houses, land for cultivation, bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. were provided to them. The Study Team was gratified to learn that the entire community is now leading ^{more or less} a settled life.

(2) Renovation of Sabai grass: The Paharias in Santhal Parganas district grow Sabai grass. Because of their poverty, the Paharias are not in a position to make the investment necessary to improve the quality and yield of Sabai bari grass with the result that the yield of grass has decreased and the income of the growers has also correspondingly dwindled. Since the economic condition of the Paharias stood in the way of their undertaking measures for improving the yield, the Forest Department took over the management of Sabai bari. The yield of grass increased and with it the income of the tribal owners who were paid royalty at the rate of Re.0.87 per maund of Sabai grass. Further, tribals got employment on Sabai fields managed by the Forest Department.

(3) Lac Development: Under this scheme, the tribals who own lac host trees are given the necessary technical know-how by the Forest Department. To encourage the tribals to take up lac cultivation, brood is supplied at ^a subsidised rate. As the sale of lac fetches good money, the scheme is becoming popular amongst the tribals. About 4000 tribals are taking advantage of this scheme. The State Government feel that this scheme should be encouraged and look forward to the Government of India for financial assistance. However, in view of the stringent

financial position and the fall in the demand for lac in foreign markets, it is necessary to get the scheme examined in detail by technical experts before embarking upon it on a large scale.

8.8 Forest-based Industries: The Forest Department has started two Match Splint factories - one at Koderma and the other at Goelikera in which mostly women are employed. About 60 women are working in these factories, the majority of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes. Besides, there are Biri manufacturing centres which provide jobs to a large number of tribals.

8.9 Employment: Forest operations afford employment opportunities on a large scale. The table below shows the employment in forests and forest industries in the 6 districts where about 92% of the tribal population in the State is concentrated.

Table No.7

Statement showing district-wise employment in forests and Forest Industries during 1964-65 (in man days)

Name of District	Employment in forest management and protection		Employment in extraction of forest produce and industries	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Singhbhum	586330	450507	740003	260795
Ranchi	56675	27325	115385	70995
Palamou	670980	80982	1613853	90363
Hazaribagh	590325	160702	236100	21385
Dhanbad	21560	15342	107305	29735
Santhal Parganas	281392	315963	235928	436720

8.10 Since there is/^apredominance of tribal population in the forest areas, the Forest Department assumes that the bulk of employment facilities are availed of by the tribal population. However, complaints were voiced before the Study Team by the tribal leaders that adequate employment opportunities were not being provided to the tribals in the forests even for appointment as Forest Guards for which the tribals were best suited and that non-tribals had been appointed to such posts in large numbers. The State officials, on the other hand, pointed out that in accordance with the general policy of the Government, reservations of posts for Scheduled Tribes had been made in the State but candidates were not coming forward in sufficient numbers. This points to the need for undertaking special measures to attract tribals to Forest Services.



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CHAPTER IX

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

9.1 Common Diseases and Medical Facilities available:

The common diseases prevalent in the tribal areas in the State are Leprosy, T.B. and Goitre. For the eradication of leprosy, two Leprosy Eradication Centres - one at Barmasia and the other at Maheshpur in Santhal Parganas, which is the worst leprosy affected area, have been functioning. One Plastic Surgery Hospital at Madhupur and a 20 bedded Hospital at Fatehpur for leprosy patients are also being run. Besides, there are 12 Survey and Health Education Centres which provide the necessary guidance to the tribals in checking the spread of leprosy. For the eradication and prevention of T.B., two T.B. Hospitals with 10 beds each, are functioning for the Scheduled Tribes at Dumka and Pakur. Arrangements for the treatment of T.B., both preventive as well as curative, also exist in District and Sub-Divisional hospitals. Besides, in deserving cases, sickness grants are given to those who suffer from serious diseases like T.B., Leprosy, etc; where medical facilities for the treatment of such diseases do not exist and special treatment is required. However, it was represented to the Study Team that much work still remained to

be done to bring T.B. and Goitre under control. It was stated that even iodized salt was not being supplied in Santhal Parganas which is Goitre affected. The State Government may look into the matter. The spread of Goitre is reported to be mostly due to contaminated drinking water. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that besides undertaking necessary curative measures, the schemes for the supply of pure drinking water in such of the villages as are badly affected by Goitre, should be given high priority. Concerted efforts should also be made to weed out leprosy and T.B.

9.2 Ayurvedic Medical Centres: Tribals generally prefer Ayurvedic treatment. There are 45 Ayurvedic Medical Centres functioning in the tribal areas. It was reported that the Centres were popular with the tribals, who were increasingly taking advantage of the facilities available.

9.3 Need for Expansion of Medical Facilities:

It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the hospitals were mostly located at the District and Sub-Divisional headquarters. There were also Block Medical Centres but many of the Block dispensaries had been without Doctors due to the

reluctance of Doctors to go to the places where there was little opportunity for private practice. Besides, there was lack of accommodation and educational facilities for the children of Doctors in most of the Blocks. It is necessary to improve this position and to provide suitable incentives to the Doctors required to work in tribal areas.

Although some Medical Centres have mobile dispensaries which visit selected areas according to a weekly schedule, a tribal, on an average, has to walk 8 to 10 miles to receive medical treatment. This is not a happy situation. Firstly, the transport facilities in tribal areas are still far from adequate. Secondly, the tribals have not as yet become medicine minded and unless the medical facilities are within easy reach, they would not, out of sheer ignorance and lethargy, go out of their way to seek medical assistance. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the medical facilities should be so expanded as to reach the interior areas inhabited by the tribals, at least on a periodical basis, to start with.

9.4 Leprosy Hospital, Fatehpur: The Study Team had the opportunity of going round the Leprosy Hospital at Fatehpur. The Hospital which was

being run by the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal had been doing outstanding Leprosy Control Work. Such work by non-official organisations is to be commended and deserves full encouragement and support from the Government. However, it was learnt that there was considerable delay in the release of Government grant during 1967-68 to this Hospital. There ~~were also reports of~~ some re-thinking on the part of the Government as to the quantum of assistance to be sanctioned. The Study Team would emphasise that while it is important that the financial assistance from Government should be commensurate with the needs and facilities to be provided it is equally important that the funds should be released in time to enable the voluntary agency concerned to continue its services uninterrupted. It was noticed that the Hospital was not connected with an all-weather road, with Bagada on the one hand and Baijnathpur on the other. It was gathered that the culverts and bridges had already been constructed but the work of road construction was moving at a slow pace. The Study Team recommends that in view of the ~~pioneering~~ **pioneering** work that the Hospital is doing and to facilitate movements of patients, the construction of an all-weather road from Bagada to Baijnathpur covering a small distance of about 11 miles should be given

9.5 Drinking Water Supply: Wells and chauns (Springs) are constructed for supply of drinking water by the Welfare Department as well as by the Community Development^{Department}/under the Rural Sanitation Scheme and Local Development Works Programme. The scheme for the construction of drinking water wells in tribal areas under the Welfare Department was started in 1953-54. Initially, a lump sum amount of Rs.400/- per well used to be given by Government and 50% of the expenditure had to be borne by the beneficiaries either in the form of cash or in manual labour. Subsequently, in the light of experience gained, it was realised that the cost of construction of wells in tribal areas was quite high particularly because of the difficult terrain and that as much as 50% of cost of the construction of a well by the tribals was in fact beyond their means because of their poor economic condition. The amount was, therefore, raised to Rs.1050/- of which 25% was to be borne by the beneficiaries in the form of money or manual labour. An additional amount of Rs.300/- was also sanctioned for blasting of rocks in hilly areas. In exceptionally difficult areas where the construction cost was still higher the limit on the amount granted by Government was raised to Rs.4000/-. The work of construction

of wells in the tribal areas has been proceeding on this basis. It was proposed to provide drinking water wells in all the tribal areas by the end of the Third Plan period and for this purpose, the State Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs.7.83 lakhs on the construction of 795 drinking water wells. Although the Study Team has not been able to obtain up-to-date information in regard to water supply facilities in tribal areas, it appears that the proposed target is still far from being achieved. It is, therefore, recommended that the pace of construction of drinking water wells in tribal areas should be accelerated. It was represented to the Study Team that the stipulation regarding public contribution from the tribals was operating as a hardship and ship/that although the Divisional Commissioners are empowered to sanction higher contribution by Government on the recommendation of the District Officer, the tribals had not been taking advantage of the scheme for the construction of drinking water wells. The Study Team was glad to learn that the State Government had included a scheme for the sinking of 1540 drinking water wells at cent per cent Government cost in areas inhabited by

Scheduled Tribes in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft Outline). It is necessary that concerted efforts should be made to achieve this target and funds provided in the new Fourth Plan on a realistic basis. A survey should also be undertaken to locate the areas still in need of drinking water supply after the completion of the schemes already on hand. Having regard to the availability of funds and implementing capacity a phased programme for the construction of wells in those areas may be drawn up for implementation in the Fifth and succeeding Plans.





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CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION

10.1 Roads: The more important roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department and the District Boards. The Welfare Department takes up the construction of roads and hill-pathways in inaccessible areas for the benefit of the tribals. The execution of **such** schemes is done through the District Boards and the Divisional Forest Officers. During the Third Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.5.35 lakhs was spent on these schemes from the budget of the Welfare Department. The physical achievements included construction of 19 roads, 45 culverts and expansion of 106 miles of roads in inaccessible tribal areas of the State.

10.2 Despite these achievements, the interior areas are still devoid of adequate means of communication. There are also certain Tribal Development Blocks, like Dumri which are not yet connected by all-weather roads with the result that the Block headquarters generally remain isolated for about six months in a year and consequently developmental work suffers. In order that the pace of development is maintained all through the year, it is necessary that there should be all-weather roads connecting all Block headquarters with their respective sub-divisional headquarters.

10.3 It was represented to the Study Team that many hill areas in Santhal Parganas were not ^{even} connected with the weekly market centres (Hattias). It was also stated that in certain areas there were villages which remain completely cut off specially during the monsoons and as a result the tribals were put to great hardship. Road communication in such areas needs to be given high priority and the Study Team suggests that adequate provision should be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose.



CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

11.1 Community Development and Tribal Development Blocks:

As on September 30, 1967 there were 575 Community Development Blocks in the State. Of these, 184 were in Stage I, 244 in Stage II and 147 in post-stage II.

11.2 Under the Tribal Welfare Programme, 8 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks were opened in the State during the Second Plan period. 51 Tribal Development Blocks were added during the Third Plan period. During 1966-67, 4 more Tribal Development Blocks were opened. Particulars regarding the location of S.M.P.T. Blocks and T.D. Blocks, area covered, total population, tribal population etc. are given in the table below:-

TABLE No. 8

Tribal Development Blocks

District	No. of SMPT Blocks	No. of T.D. Blocks	Total (2) + (3)	Area in sq.miles	Tribal popula- tion in Blocks	Non-tribal popu- lation in the Blocks	Total Popula- tion
Ranchi	2	27	29	5215.82	911374	322809	1234183
Singhbhum	1	14	15	2179.5	495592	164426	660018
Santhal Parganas	2	12	14	1749.9	464654	190361	655015
Shahabad	2	-	2	509.0	11635	37209	48844
Palamau	1	2	3	587.6	44416	13385	57801
Total	8	55	63	10241.82	1927671	728190	2655861

It will be seen that only about 45.84% of the Scheduled Tribes population of the State is covered by the existing S.M.P.T. and T.D. Blocks. The remaining tribal areas are covered by the Community Development Blocks.

11.3 The important schemes taken up in the T.D. Blocks in the agricultural sphere relate to the supply of improved seeds, fertiliser, etc. to the cultivators on 75% subsidy. Agricultural demonstrations are organised to educate the tribals in improved methods of agriculture. Fencing of gardens is one of the important schemes under horticulture. For this purpose a subsidy to the extent of Rs.500/- per acre is given to the tribals. Fruits, plants, vegetable seeds are supplied to the tribals on a subsidy of 75%. The applied nutrition programme has been started in 5 Tribal Development Blocks viz. Chanko, Khijri, Jhinkapani, Gopikander and Jazarnathpur, during the Third Plan period. In the field of animal husbandry, special attention is paid to the development of poultry and fishery. Poultry houses have been constructed at Government cost for the benefit of the tribals in school campus and near their houses. Under the piggery programme sows and boars are supplied either free or on subsidised basis to the tribals. Arrangement for ^{the} supply of feed is also made. The other important

programmes include construction of irrigation wells, drinking wells, soil conservation schemes, etc. Irrigation wells are constructed on 50% subsidy and drinking water wells on 75% subsidy. In difficult areas a larger subsidy is given for the construction of drinking wells. For soil conservation schemes and 75% subsidy/25% loan are made available by the Agriculture Department. Multipurpose Cooperative Societies are organised and the tribals are given subsidy towards the share capital to enable them to become members.

11.4 Expenditure out of T.D. and C.D. funds: The expenditure incurred in the T.D. Blocks during the Third Plan period amounted to Rs.282.03 lakhs against a provision of Rs.441.58 lakhs. Thus there was a shortfall in expenditure of Rs.159.55 lakhs. The reasons for the shortfall are reported to be lack of suitable implementing agencies, dearth of technical staff, difficulty in securing people's contribution, inaccessibility of interior tribal areas due to lack of communications, etc. An analysis of the provision and expenditure incurred in the T.D. Blocks from T.D. and C.D. funds shows that the utilisation of T.D. funds is higher as compared to that of C.D. funds. The utilisation of T.D. funds during the Third Plan period works out to 69.72% while that of C.D. funds to 51.72%. Year-wise

provision and expenditure under T.D. and C.D. budgets in the T.D. Blocks during the Third Plan period is shown in the table below:-

Table No.9

Utilisation of T.D. and C.D. funds

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	T.D. fund	Expendi- ture	C.D. fund	Expendi- ture
1961-62	36.00	18.51	60.67	12.52
1962-63	35.00	16.16	22.00	11.52
1963-64	49.00	29.65	15.14	15.57
1964-65	68.00	51.55	15.12	19.65
1965-66	110.00	91.89	30.65	15.01
Total	298.00	207.76	143.58	74.27

11.5 Need for incentive for officers posted in tribal areas:

It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the staff in the T.D. Blocks was not adequate. A large number of posts were reported to be lying vacant. This was mainly because the people were reluctant to serve in tribal areas where facilities for accommodation, education etc. were practically absent. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that to attract officers for service in tribal areas, suitable incentives should be offered so that the officers posted there are enabled to receive some compensation for the

additional expenditure they are generally required to incur in maintaining two establishments and arranging for the education, etc. of their children.

11.6 Need for reorientation of Programmes: In the course of its visits, the Study Team observed that the tribal areas in each State—and also in different parts of the tribal areas in the same State — differ in some way or the other from those in the other States in the stage of development, topography, customs, usage, etc. It is not therefore surprising that the all-India pattern of T.D. Blocks which is being followed by the State Government does not fully suit the tribal areas in Bihar. This is one of the main reasons why the block activities have not made much impact on tribal welfare. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the programmes undertaken in the T.D. Blocks should be reoriented to suit the felt needs of the tribals in different parts of the State.

11.7 The schemes in the T.D. Blocks are implemented under the control and supervision of the Department of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. The Study Team feels that it would be administratively expedient if the responsibility for the control of the T.D. Blocks is placed on the Welfare Department. This will enable the spending of funds in a more purposeful way as well as ensure coordination in the execution of the programmes.

11.8 Socio-Economic Surveys: The Government of India have emphasised the need for undertaking socio-economic surveys before the starting of tribal development blocks. Out of the 55 blocks in the State, socio-economic surveys appear to have been conducted in respect of only four blocks. The Study Team feels that socio-economic surveys should be undertaken in all the T.D. Blocks on a priority basis.

Cooperation

11.9 The main object of introducing the cooperative movement in tribal areas is to eliminate the money-lenders and middlemen from the tribal economy and enable the members of Scheduled Tribes to improve their economic condition through ^{the agency of} cooperative societies. Various types of cooperative societies have been organised for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, such as Forest Cooperatives, Lac Growers' Cooperative Societies and Industrial Cooperatives.

11.10 Forest Cooperative Societies: As many as 42 Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies were organised by the end of the Third Five Year Plan for working the forest coupes. During 1966-67, 28 Forest Cooperative Societies were proposed to be started. The Working Group set up for the finalisation of the Annual Plan for 1966-67 recommended that a Federation of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies might be

organised during 1966-67 and a provision of Rs.2 lakhs was approved for this purpose. However, not much headway could be made with the Scheme.

11.11 Lac Growers' Cooperative Societies: As production of lac stick was a source of subsidiary income to the tribals in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum, Lac Growers' Societies were organised on a cooperative basis. There were 32 such Lac Growers' Societies at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. But the Study Team regrets to note that nearly all of them have become defunct. The Study Team feels that it is necessary for the State Government to undertake a detailed examination of the reasons for the failure of these societies so that the drawbacks and shortcomings affecting the working of these societies may be removed.

11.12 Industrial Cooperatives: To encourage Industrial Cooperative Societies, financial assistance is given by the State Government to cooperatives if the majority of members in the society belong to Scheduled Tribes.

11.13 Silk-Cocoon Industry: It was brought to the notice of the Team that there is great scope for the promotion of Silk-Cocoon industry in the tribal areas of Singhbhum district. Besides being labour intensive and also suited to the needs and temperament of the tribals, this industry earns foreign

exchange for the country. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that the State Government may examine the question of giving suitable incentives for the promotion of this industry.

11.14 Grain-golas: Because of the poor quality of land, uneconomic holdings and primitive methods of agriculture practised by the tribals, the agricultural lands in tribal areas do not produce food even for the maintenance of the tribal families cultivating them. The yield in a season is hardly sufficient to maintain a tribal family till the next harvesting season. In periods of scarcity and drought the tribals have nothing to fall back upon. The tribals are, therefore, obliged to borrow grains for seed as well as consumption purposes.

11.15 Grain loans occupy an important place in the economy of the tribal people. For advancing grain loans to the tribals the scheme of graingolas was introduced. A start was made by opening a few graingolas in the Santhal Parganas. Subsequently more graingolas were started in Singhbhum and other tribal areas. The scheme however received special attention during the Five Year Plans. 368 grain-golas were opened during the First Plan period and 825 in the Second Plan. 82 graingolas were added during the Third Plan period.

11.16 The actual working of the graingolas was reviewed in 1967 and it was found that a large number of graingolas had not been functioning satisfactorily. Due to poor recovery of the loans granted to the tribals heavy arrears had accumulated. As there was little ~~or no~~ replenishment of stocks, the stocks had been dwindling. As a result there was a sharp decline in the business turnover of the graingolas while the expenditure on their establishment continued to be the same as before. Thus a large number of graingolas had become uneconomic and dormant. After careful consideration it was decided to reduce the number of graingolas from ~~740~~ to 546 in the State. At present 626 graingolas are functioning in the State.

11.17 The graingolas are provided with a stock of paddy for distribution on loan primarily for productive purposes but in periods of scarcity and drought, paddy is given for consumption purposes as well. The loan is generally granted to a group of 5 or more persons living in the same village or contiguous villages. However, the sanctioning authority is empowered to grant the loan to a group of less than 5 persons or even to a single person. The loan is repayable in grain with 25% interest thereon. If the repayment is made before 31st

January of the year following the year in which the loan was granted, a rebate of 5% is given. The Government have since modified the rules. Under the new rules interest is charged at the rate of 10% if the loan is repaid between 31st January and 31st March of the year following the year in which the loan was granted. The Team understands that the reduction in the rate of interest has been responsible for reduction in stocks of grain golas. While the Team is reluctant to recommend a general increase in the rate of interest as a means of augmenting the stocks of food grains in the graingolas and thereby revivifying the graingola organisation, it suggests that a higher rate of interest - which may be graduated, depending on the period of delay - be charged in cases where repayments are not made before the due date to serve on the one hand as a penalty for delay, and on the other, as a deterrent against late payment.

11.18 Procedure for Loans: An application form is required to be filled in by the persons requiring grain. This is followed by an enquiry, as to the assets of the applicant, by the Kalyan Graingola Sevak and the Welfare Inspector. The loan is sanctioned by the Block Development Officer if he is satisfied with the report. An agreement has then to be signed by the loanees in the prescribed form. The Study Team considers the present procedure as cumbersome and suggests that it may be simplified.

11.19 Management of Graingolas: The graingolas in the State are managed by the Government. The Thana Welfare Officer who is now designated as Kalyan Graingola Sevak, is in charge of the graingolas and works under the supervision and control of the Block Development Officer and Welfare Inspectors. There is an Advisory Committee for each graingola consisting of the Block Development Officer as the Chairman and the Welfare Inspector and the Mukhiya of the Gram Panchayat as members, to supervise the disbursement and recovery of the loans but it appears that the Mukhiya seldom participates in its deliberations except where he is personally interested. Being under departmental management, the scheme of graingolas is not based on the principles of cooperation. There is also no participation by the beneficiaries in the scheme. The Study Team recommends that with a view to strengthening the cooperative movement in the tribal areas, the graingolas may be brought within the cooperative fold.

11.20 Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme:

The Team suggests that besides the grain-gola scheme the State Government may consider the feasibility of introducing the Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme started by the Government of Orissa

for improving the economic condition of some of the most backward tribes in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar and Phulbani in that State. A short note on the scheme will be found in Annexure XI.

Panchayati Raj

11.21 General: Panchayati Raj was introduced in Bihar in 1961. However, the Panchayati Raj bodies at the middle and upper tiers in the Districts of Ranchi and Bhagalpur were constituted only in October 1964 and in Dhanbad district in December 1965. There were 10,725 Panchayats, 71 Panchayat Samitis and 3 Zila Parishads covering 67,679 villages in the State in March, 1965. The Panchayats cover 99% of the villages in the State having tribal as well as non-tribal population.

The Panchayati Raj is governed by the Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Under these Acts, a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj has been established - the Village Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level.

11.22 Functions of Panchayati Raj Bodies: Information regarding the composition, term, main functions, etc., of panchayat bodies in the State is given in Annexure XII. Briefly, the Village Panchayats are

responsible for water supply, medical relief, rural development, maintenance of village roads and streets and development ^{-of} /agriculture. The functions of the Panchayat Samitis include C.D. programme, planning and execution of all programmes concerning agriculture, education, public health, inter-village communication, and such other programmes for economic and social welfare of the people which may be entrusted to it by Government. The Zila Parishads are responsible for the preparation of district plans; scrutiny, approval and distribution of funds among Samitis; coordination, consolidation and supervision of works and plans of Panchayats and Samitis; establishment, maintenance and expansion of vocational and industrial schools; collection and publication of statistics, exercise ^{of} all powers and functions of the District Board and tendering advice to Government. Thus the Zila Parishad ^{functions} / ^{inly} as an the advisory, supervisory and coordinating body ^{ile} the main executive body is the Panchayat Samiti. A notable feature is that the Panchayats are entrusted with the execution of schemes of minor irrigation costing upto Rs.10,000 without calling for tenders.

11.23 Composition: The Gram Sabha is recognised as a statutory body and consists of all adults residing within the jurisdiction of the Gram Panchayat, which

extends over a village or a group of villages. The Gram Panchayat consists of 9 members, 5 of whom, including the Mukhya, are directly elected by the Gram Sabha. The other 4 members are nominated by the Mukhya. The Study Team observed that in the Gram Panchayat, no seat is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. However, the Mukhya, while nominating the 4 members to the Gram Panchayat, is expected to ensure that adequate representation ~~is provided~~ **is provided** for the women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Study Team feels that the Gram Panchayat, being a representative body of the Gram Sabha and the agency for rural development, should include the representatives of the weaker sections of the community in the village. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that either one or more seats in the Village Panchayats should be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population or alternatively, at least one person belonging to Scheduled Tribes should be nominated if no such person is elected to the Panchayat in villages wherever there is sizeable tribal population.

At the higher tiers of the Panchayati Raj bodies - Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad - there is provision for the co-option of Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population. In Panchayat

Samiti, there is provision for co-option of two persons from Scheduled Tribes in case their population exceeds 10% of the total population and one person when it does not exceed 10% but exceeds 5%, if members of Scheduled Tribes are not otherwise elected. Similarly in Zila Parishad, one person from Scheduled Tribes is to be coopted when their population exceeds 5% of the total population.

11.24 Shortcomings: It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the Panchayats had not been able to discharge their responsibilities satisfactorily.

The main reasons for this were stated to be:

(1) The Panchayats have not been able to build up their own resources by way of imposing and realising taxes and levy. In the absence of adequate resources with the Panchayats, a large number of development schemes are not implemented or are left incomplete.

(2) The schemes entrusted to the Panchayats for execution are taken up by the Mukhias in their personal capacity and are executed in the same manner as the contractors do. This prevents the Panchayats from functioning as an organ for the benefit of the community.

(3) Factions and parochialism have begun to prevail in villages affecting the smooth functioning of the Panchayats.

11.25 Another distressing fact that has come to the notice of the Study Team is that even in predominantly tribal areas, the non-tribals who are mostly money-lenders and land-lords have been returned from their Panchayats as Mukhias. These non-tribal Mukhias have vested interest. As a result the benefits of even the tribal development schemes ^{are reported to} have generally gone to non-tribals.

The Study Team recommends that the Panchayats should be encouraged to augment their resources for the implementation of the development schemes entrusted to them. It will also be necessary to exercise closer supervision over the activities of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and to ensure that the tribal leaders are fully represented in these bodies. It will be useful in this context if it is provided that the Chairman of Panchayat Samiti of a predominantly tribal area shall be a member of the Scheduled Tribes. Further, the Collectors may be empowered to veto the decisions of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads if considered detrimental to the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

12.1 Benefits to tribals from large-scale industries:

The establishment of large scale industries in the tribal areas in the State has not been taken up as a part of the programme for the welfare and economic uplift of the tribals. It is no doubt true that concentration or establishment of large scale industries depends upon various factors, such as finance, raw materials, power, communications, climate, etc., but it also needs to be recognised that if such units are established in the tribal districts, it will contribute to a great extent towards attainment of a better living standard for the tribals. It will not only generate employment possibilities, but also help them to change their outlook. However, the large scale industries already existing in the districts of Singhbhum and Ranchi have not brought any millennium for the tribal population, because the objects of the undertakings set up have been .. production-oriented^{and}/for the economic advancement of the country as a whole rather than for the welfare of the tribals. On the other hand large scale displacement of tribals from their hearth and home has taken place in these two districts. It appears that no special programmes or

facilities for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the tribals of these areas were planned. If only there had been reservation of seats for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs and also for training facilities in the form of apprenticeship schemes for tribals, the displaced tribal persons could have got sufficient jobs in these industries. Rehabilitation programmes were, no doubt, drawn up for them but these fell woefully short of requirements.

12.2 The present policy in the State is to give cash compensation for land acquired for public purposes such as for development and for industrial projects. Steps are also taken by the Government to provide homestead land in certain colonies near the projects. These homestead lands are allotted on payment to be made by the displaced persons and normally 0.1 acre is given to each adult member of the family. Efforts are also made to get at least one member of the displaced family employed by the project.

12.3 Need for advance arrangements for training tribals for skilled jobs in projects in tribal areas

It was represented to the Study Team that the system of making cash payment had not worked well as the tribals were cheated one way or the other because of the large number of intermediaries and agencies they had to deal with, such as Land

Acquisition Office, Rehabilitation Office, Treasury Office, Pleaders, Mukhiyas, etc. As regards employment, the tribals were generally found suitable only for unskilled jobs for which there was, however, no regular or firm demand. The tribal people stand to be better benefited by these schemes if, at the project formulation stage itself, adequate training arrangements are made : to impart necessary skills to them, thereby making them suitable for skilled jobs. It is recommended, therefore, that in future whenever any project is proposed to be established in the tribal areas, the requirements of skilled labour may be assessed and necessary arrangements made in advance to train the tribals in required numbers in the various skilled jobs so that they may be employed as skilled workers in the project.

12.4 Focal Points for setting up ancillary industries:

While the industrial complexes in the tribal belts like Ranchi and Bokaro provide ample employment opportunities for the tribal people, there are large numbers of them, both in unskilled and semi-skilled categories, who have not been able to secure suitable jobs in these areas. It is felt that more employment opportunities can be created by developing more ancillary industries for these large industrial

organisations. It is, therefore, suggested that the State Government may consider developing some focal points for the development of ancillary industries and providing suitable incentives for setting up small industries which could cater to the complex industrial organisations.

12.5 Mineral Industries: The tribal areas of Bihar have rich mineral resources. The industries which have been set up to exploit them have provided employment to a great extent, but as stated earlier, it is doubtful if they have helped the employment of tribals to any significant extent.

12.6 Cottage and Small Scale Industries: The Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme taken up in the Community Development Blocks consists, broadly speaking, of two parts, namely (i) Training of Rural Artisans and (ii) Follow-up action to establish them in their trade on an efficient and profitable basis. Training of local artisans was originally done by organising demonstration units which toured the villages and demonstrated the use of improved tools and techniques to rural artisans. This experiment, however, could not make much headway and no tangible results were perceived. Thereafter Training-cum-Production Centres in various crafts, at the rate of two centres for a Block in Stage I, were started. The total number of Training-cum-Production Centres

has risen to 288. The centres are peripatetic in nature, and are shifted from one Block to another according to the local needs. Since the last few years, cluster type Training-cum-Production Centres have been introduced at selected places, where artisans from a number of blocks receive training. On an average, about 25 to 30 artisans have been trained in a Block. The follow-up programme envisages assistance to individual artisans and to organised industrial cooperative societies in the form of subsidised tools, loans and managerial assistance. It was, however, brought to the notice of the Study Team that the progress in this direction has not been to the desired extent mainly on account of lack of resources. The follow-up programme also needs more attention to ensure that the trainees are enabled to make a decent living from the trades in which they have been trained as otherwise the money spent on their training will prove wasteful.

12.7 Khadi and Village Industries Board: The Khadi and Village Industries Board has also undertaken a programme for the development of various village industries. The Study Team understands that the following village industries have better scope for development in the tribal areas:

- (1) Village leather industries which include flaying of hides and skins and tanning etc.
- (2) Cottage Match Industry
- (3) Palm Gur Industry
- (4) Non-edible oil Industry
- (5) Handmade paper Industry
- (6) Bee-keeping Industry
- (7) Village Pottery Industry
- (8) Cottage Industry of Limestone and its Products.
- (9) Fibre Industry.
- (10) Sericulture.

Indeed some of these industries are reported to be already very popular amongst the tribals, such as bee-keeping, non-edible oil industry, flaying of hides and skins, etc. However, it appears that no special programme has been chalked out by the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the uplift of tribals through the development of these industries in respect of which the tribal areas abound in basic raw materials and provide other favourable conditions for development. The State Government feel that the Board should undertake a special programme for tribal areas which may include training, common facility centres, financial assistance and marketing assistance. The Study Team recommends that the Board may, in collaboration with the State Government, take up a special programme, as proposed above, for the development of village industries in the tribal areas of the State. The Industries Department of the State Government has

also prepared a model schematic programme for T.D. Blocks with a view to securing development of the village industries. The programme envisages an expenditure of Rs.1 lakh per block over a period of five years. For ensuring proper and successful implementation of the industries programme in the blocks it is necessary to provide proper training facilities to the tribals. The Industries Department have made certain proposals in this regard which include inter alia the setting up of one or two cluster centres in each tribal district and mobile demonstration parties which could go round the villages for imparting training for a period of three months or so. The Study Team would sound a note of warning against the imparting of superficial training to the tribals. Such a training will not enable them to earn a living on their own and will result in frustration, quite apart from the waste of public funds involved in the imparting of such training. Training, to achieve the object in view, should be intensive. The candidate trained should be able to produce or help in the production of goods of marketable quality. The Study Team recommends therefore that ^{the} Community Development Department and the Industries Department may jointly work out further details of the scheme so that it may be possible to take up a purposeful programme for the development of village and cottage industries in the tribal areas.



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RESEARCH AND TRAINING

13.1 Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute: The Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute (formerly Bihar Tribal Research Institute) was established in January 1954 for carrying on research in tribal life with a view to assisting the Government in the formulation of policies for the uplift and betterment of the scheduled tribes. The Institute is run by the State Welfare department. Its research policies are guided by a Control Board which is headed by the State Chief Minister and includes the Ministers in-charge of Tribal Welfare, and Community Development & Panchayati Raj, the Development Commissioner, the Secretary, Welfare Department, the Head of the Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, a few eminent tribal legislators and tribal leaders, and the Director of the Institute as its members.

13.2 Administrative Set-up: The Institute is headed by a Director who looks after the administration, guides research work of the Institute at all stages, edits the research work carried out by the research personnel of the Institute for publication and looks after the training programme. The Institute has a number of sections* and sub-sections such as

* A Pre-examination Training Centre has since been started at the Institute to prepare and equip the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for competing in the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the Bihar Public Service Commission for recruitment to certain services and posts.

Anthropology, Human Biology, Social Psychology, Linguistics, Sociology, Statistics, History, Economics etc. Each section is headed by a Deputy Director and each Sub-section by an Assistant Director. These sections and sub-sections are manned by the necessary research staff. However, there is no Deputy or Assistant Director to look after the administration in the Institute. As the Institute is functioning as a full-fledged self-contained organisation it is likely that a lot of administrative and other day-to-day routine work entailing considerable expenditure of time and labour will be devolving on the Director. This could more appropriately be dealt with at a junior level by a separate Administrative Officer, thereby enabling the Director to have more time to concentrate on research work.

13.3 Financial Position: For the first two years the Institute had a skeleton staff which carried on preliminary investigations on the specific problems assigned by the Government. It then had a total budget of only Rs.46,493/- (Rs.21,043/- recurring and Rs.25,450/- non-recurring). The Institute was reorganised in August 1957 and the reorganisation provided for a much wider scope for the study of tribal life and culture. Later in May 1959, a Training Wing was added to it to cater to the training needs in connection with the development activities in the tribal region of Bihar. During

the First Five Year Plan the Institute was financed wholly by the grant received from the Government of India. It was only from the Third Five Year Plan period that the Institute was made a non-Plan scheme. However, it is understood that even during this period the Government of India granted a suitable sum for research and training purposes. The present expenditure on the Institute is of the order of Rs.2 lakhs per annum.

13.4 Reorganisation: The Study Team understands that the question of reorganisation of the Institute was considered by the State Government sometime ago and it was decided that its main function should be to carry out research more for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the tribals than for taking up theoretical and anthropological studies which could more properly be taken up by the Universities. This is a step in the right direction. The State Government has also asked the Institute to take up the evaluation of the welfare work done for the Scheduled Tribes, particularly in the Tribal Development Blocks. In pursuance of this direction the Institute has already carried out studies of 4 Blocks.

13.5 Coordination and Follow-up: Although the Institute has been engaged for over 15 years in studies of tribal life and problems and of late has been entrusted with the evaluation of tribal welfare schemes, it appears that the Institute is not being

closely associated by the Government in the field of tribal welfare at the Plan formulation stage. It is obvious that if full advantage is to be taken of the Institute, its findings should be taken into consideration at the planning stage. For this purpose, close liaison has to be maintained between the Institute on one hand and the planning and implementing departments on the other. It is also necessary to strengthen the arrangements for watching the follow-up action on the reports following the studies undertaken by the Institute. It was observed by the Study Team that quite a number of studies and papers prepared by the Institute had not been published or even circulated to the persons immediately interested in those studies.* In fact the Study Team could not also obtain copies of all the studies undertaken by the Institute. The Study Team considers that reports on the studies undertaken by the Institute should ordinarily be published either in extenso or as a summary depending on the importance of the subject and the quality of the report, unless the studies or findings are of a confidential nature. The Team recommends that additional funds should be provided to the Institute to defray the cost of printing, etc., if necessary.**

* The Team has since been informed that the Welfare Department proposes to circulate a list of suggestions and recommendations, based on the findings of the Institute, to the Departments concerned with the planning and implementation of development schemes for necessary action.

** The Team has since been informed that the State Govt. are considering the setting up of an Editorial Board to advise on the publication of the reports of the Institute and to ensure standard and quality of the publications.

13.6 Need for Experts in Agriculture etc.: As mentioned in para 13.2, the Institute, at present, has three major sections - viz. - Social and Cultural Anthropology, Human Biology and Social Psychology and sub-sections of Linguistics, Sociology and Economics and History with additional wings of Museum, Photography and Library and a Training Centre. It appears that the Institute concentrates primarily on research and studies in different areas of social sciences while some important fields like Agriculture, Forests, Cooperation etc. which are of prime importance to the tribals, are not adequately covered as the Institute does not have experts in these fields.

13.7 Training: A Training Wing has been functioning in the Institute since May 1959. Till July 1968, 1180 workers had received training at the Institute. Till recently the Institute had been imparting three weeks' orientation training in tribal life and culture to Village Level Workers and Welfare Inspectors only. However, it has since been decided to give training to Kalyan Graingola Sevak, Panchayat Sevak, Cooperative Supervisors, Agriculture Extension Supervisors and Gazetted Officers. The Study Team did not have an opportunity to ascertain the content of the training programmes or to look into the course material. The Study Team suggests, however, that training

in the Institute should also include case studies of problems in tribal development based on the research work of the Institute so that specific problem areas are discussed with the participants and through the case study method, an attempt made to develop their analytical ability with a view to equipping them adequately for better performance in the field.



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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter II

TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

1. There is marked imbalance in development as well as education among the tribal communities. In fact, some of them continue to be in an extremely backward stage and need special attention. The Bihar Tribal Research Institute has prepared certain schemes for the development of some of these tribes which are already under the consideration of the State Government. Suitable schemes may also be drawn up for the other tribes and follow-up action taken. (para 2.5)

2. As the intake of the scheduled Tribes in the services of the state Government, barring Class IV posts, is unsatisfactory, steps are called for to increase their representation. (para 2.10)

3. It is necessary that a Training Centre for imparting pre-examination training to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students appearing at state Civil Services examinations and other subordinate services examinations is started soon. (para 2.11)

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

4. High priority should be given to socio-economic surveys in the tribal areas in the State during the Fourth Plan so that the schemes formulated should be designed to meet the felt needs of the tribals and where there are pronounced disparities in development among different tribes, special schemes should be undertaken to correct the imbalance. (para 3.12)

Chapter IV

ADMINISTRATION

5. There is an urgent need to have full-fledged Directorate to deal with the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes at the State level. (para 4.3)

6. In the districts having substantial tribal population such as Ranchi, Santhal Parganas and Singhbhum, there should be an officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate invested with all powers of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner under the various Tenancy Acts, etc., exclusively responsible for tribal welfare, including the work relating to protective Legislation, Tribal Development Blocks, grievances of the Scheduled Tribes, etc., irrespective of the agency which may be handling it. This arrangement will ensure a unified control and direction and would go a long way in improving the working of tribal welfare schemes. Since the purpose of appointing these officers is to promote the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government may provide reasonable financial assistance to enable the State Government to give effect to the proposed arrangement. (para 4.3)
7. To make the service conditions in tribal areas attractive, there should be a scheme of incentives, like special allowances, housing facilities, arrangement for proper education of officers' children, etc. (para 4.4)
8. With a view to securing the services of the best personnel, the postings of officers in the tribal areas should be made on a selective basis without disturbing the general service cadre and only such persons should be drafted as have an aptitude for this type of work and the necessary experience. The officers connected with tribal development work should remain directly under the control and supervision of the Tribal Welfare Department while serving in the tribal areas. (para 4.4)
9. On the expiry of the term of the existing Tribes Advisory Council in March 1967, no new Council had been formed till about the middle of 1968. The Team trusts, that whenever the need arises for the reconstitution of the Tribes Advisory Council in future the State Government will take prompt action in the matter. (para 4.6)
10. The tribal leaders represented to the Study Team that the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council had not been held frequently as the Chief Minister, who was its Chairman, was pre-occupied with other important state matters and that the Council was not being consulted by the Government on all important matters concerning the tribals. If it is so, the position needs to be remedied in the interest of the successful working of the various programmes which the state Government has on hand for the welfare of the tribal communities in the state. (para 4.7)
11. With a view to pursuing implementation of the decisions of the Tribes Advisory Council there may be a system of having Standing Committees for important subjects, such as land alienation, indebtedness and development programmes. These Committees could meet frequently and pursue the matter with the Chief Minister.

or other Ministers concerned. The secretarial assistance to these Committees may be provided by the Welfare Department. (para 4.8)

12. The Study Team would urge the need for ensuring timely sanction of the schemes to be undertaken by the non-official agencies and the release of grants therefor. In this connection the Team would commend for adoption to the State Government the practice obtaining in Madhya Pradesh where the State Government arranges to pay in advance to the non-official agency concerned fifty per cent of the estimated expenditure on its approved programmes so that lack of finance does not in any way hamper progress.

(para 4.10)

13. In order to enable the non-official agencies to plan ahead on a long term basis, firm indication should be available to them as to the extent of assistance which would be available, say, for a period of two to three years at a time, if not for the entire Plan period. (para 4.10)

Chapter V

LAND PROBLEM AND INDEBTEDNESS

14. The Study Team was distressed to note that signs of frustration were visible in certain areas on account of the reported flouting of the provisions in the Land Tenancy Acts by the non-tribals. The Team feels that it is high time the situation is studied in all its aspects so that remedial steps might be taken. (para 5.5)

15. No action appears to have been taken either to plug the loopholes in the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, or to issue a Regulation as promised at the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council held in 1965-66. Early steps should be taken in the matter. (para 5.7)

16. The state Government may consider the desirability of undertaking a survey of lands, intended for common benefit, the control of which has after the abolition of the Zamindari System, vested in the State, particularly because more than 40 years have elapsed since the last survey and settlement operations were carried out in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas, so that the interests of the tribals cultivating such lands are safeguarded and they are permanently settled on those lands after appropriate land settlement operations. (para 5.9)

17. The major problem of tribals in the State is indebtedness. They are exploited by the Mahajans from whom they borrow money for their day to day needs. It may be no exaggeration to say that the tribals have long reached a point of helplessness and frustration and unless the State Government decide to come forward in a big way to their rescue, there is every possibility of undesirable elements from the plains entering into the sphere of tribal development not only in Bihar but in other states as well. It is necessary, therefore, that energetic steps should be taken by the State Government to arrest this trend which, if allowed to go unchecked, will result in tribal lands passing into the hands of the voracious money-lenders and other agents of exploitation from the plains. Apart from plugging the loopholes in the enactments intended to protect the interests of the tribals, steps should be taken to enlist the support of the growing intelligentsia in the tribal areas and their leadership to persuade the tribals to give up their extravagant habits at the time of their religious and other ceremonies. (para 5.11)

18. A Tribal Debt Redemption and Loan Board may be formed to take up in few selected tribal villages a pilot scheme for the liquidation of the old debts of the tribals and to advance them short term loans not only for productive but also for un-productive purposes connected with tribal customs and usages. (para 5.12)

19. The inadequacy of the various provisions in the Moneylenders Act has been repeatedly pointed out in the meetings of the state's Tribes Advisory Council. But no action appears to have been taken to enact a legislation under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution for the protection of the tribals from the moneylenders as recommended by the Council. (para 5.13)

20. No survey, except a pilot study undertaken by the Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, has been conducted to assess the magnitude of indebtedness among the scheduled Tribes. The Study Team therefore, feels that it is necessary to study the problem of indebtedness in greater detail. (para 5.14)

21. A high powered Committee may be appointed by the State Government to probe into the problems of land alienation and indebtedness among the tribals which are becoming acute and assuming serious proportions. (para 5.14)

Chapter VI

EDUCATION

22. During the course of the Team's visits to some of the schools and hostels, it was found that in many cases they were functioning in rented buildings where accommodation was not quite adequate. Even the Government buildings provided to some of the schools were not in a satisfactory condition. There is urgent need to improve the condition of the schools and hostel buildings and to provide at least the minimum basic facilities. (para 6.3)

23. It was observed that the number of boarders in the hostels was much in excess the seats available with the result that the hostels were congested and boarders were put to a lot of inconvenience. This matter needs to be looked into so that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs could be improved. (para 6.4)

The Study Team would like to emphasise the need for timely release of grants to voluntary organisations in future since voluntary organisations rarely have the resources to finance welfare schemes on their own over any length of time. (para 6.5)

25. The fact that teachers of the schools run by the Adim Jati Seva Mandal are drawing much less than the teachers in Government schools has been causing dissatisfaction and giving rise to frustration among the teachers in the Mandal's schools. The matter may be looked into by the state Government and the position remedied to the extent possible. (para 6.5)

26. In view of the technological advance which is taking place at a rapid pace, it is necessary that greater attention is devoted to the teaching of Science in the schools. Side by side, courses in agriculture should also be introduced so that the tribal students after completing their studies, take interest in cultivation in their villages and could be of some help to their parents for whom agriculture is often the main source of livelihood. (para 6.6)

27. It was reported that due to inadequacy of funds only a limited number of scholarships could be sanctioned and that this was working as a deterrent against new admissions, particularly in the primary stage. There is, therefore, need to increase the number of pre-matric scholarships so that it may be possible to cover a larger number of students. (para 6.7)

28. Since in many cases students have to come from far off places in the early hours of the morning without taking their full meals, provision should be made for the supply of mid-day meals to them free of charge. (para 6.7)
29. Special attention needs to be given to education in the interior areas where educational facilities are lacking. A few standard schools, with boarding facilities, should be opened at convenient centres with a view to imparting education to the tribal children in these areas. (para 6.8)
30. Since the working of the single teacher system in the primary stage has not been satisfactory, it is suggested that the working of a few selected schools may be reviewed with a view to evolving the pattern of schools best suited to the tribal areas. Meanwhile it is necessary to post more teachers in such schools and to relax the usual norms for the provision of school teachers in tribal areas. (para 6.10)
31. Although post-matric scholarships are being granted in cent per cent cases, college education is not spreading fast enough among the tribal communities. Concerted efforts are necessary to increase enrolment of tribal students in colleges. It was reported that delay in payment of stipends was causing the students undue hardship and was also responsible to some extent in a larger number of students not coming forward for admission in the colleges. The procedure which is being followed at present for the grant of stipends needs to be reviewed so that it may be streamlined and students enabled to draw stipends in time. It may also be useful to make payment of stipends on a monthly basis rather than on a quarterly basis as at present. (para 6.11)
32. Wherever sizeable number of girls study in co-educational schools, separate lady tutors may be appointed to look after the girl students and separate Retiring and Common Rooms and Lavatories for girls be provided. (para 6.12)
33. Suitable facilities for training in nursing for tribal girls should be arranged. (para 6.13)
34. As against the provision for 400 seats in the Industrial Training Institute at Ranchi, the actual enrolment was only 160. The reasons for short-fall in enrolment need to be examined as full use is not being made of the facilities provided at considerable cost. (para 6.14)

35. The training programme of the ITIs may be reoriented keeping in view the requirements of personnel by different industries and other employing agencies; trades having little scope for employment could temporarily be discontinued while facilities for trades with increasing demand may be expanded. (para 6.15)

36. The reasons why the trainees do not get employment after successful completion of the course and apprenticeship from I.T.Is should be probed into so that remedial steps could be taken. (para 6.15)

37. The state Government may consider the suggestions of the Resident Director of Tatas (at Jamshedpur) regarding exchange of officers among the I.T.Is and the industries for short periods and take advantage of the assistance offered by Tata Industries. (para 6.16)

38. There should be Vocational Guidance Officers who could guide the trainees at the time of admission to the I.T.Is as to the particular type of training which they should undergo. (para 6.17)

39. It is necessary to organise special preparatory classes for the tribal students seeking admission to technical courses like Medical, Engineering, etc. (para 6.18)

Chapter VII

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

40. Intensive studies should be made to identify the causes responsible for the failure of the colonisation scheme so that in future such schemes achieve the desired results. It is also necessary to improve the facilities in the existing colonies. The Study Team understands that some of the abandoned lands in these colonies have been lying idle for years. These should be allotted to landless tribals and necessary facilities provided to them for cultivating these lands. (para 7.2)

41. It may be economical and desirable from the long term point of view to arrange for the provision of irrigation facilities on a permanent basis by undertaking major and medium irrigation schemes to serve a group of villages. However, these schemes will not be feasible for all the tribal areas and ways and means would need to be explored to provide irrigation in some areas through such minor irrigation schemes as sinking of wells and construction of small dams across catchments. (para 7.8)

42. There is considerable scope for the development of pisciculture in the tribal areas and in view of the nutritive value of fish, suitable schemes for the development and exploitation of fishery resources in these areas may be taken up by the State Government. The team trusts that the scheme for fishery development in selected Tribal Development Blocks, being drawn up by the Fishery Department in consultation with the Community Development and Panchayat Departments, will be finalised early so that the tribals are enabled to supplement their food supply as well as add to their income. (para 7.9)

Chapter VIII

FORESTS

43. As the tribals lack the resources and there are not many persons among them who can manage the affairs of the forest labour cooperative societies, it is necessary that in the initial stages, besides giving sufficient financial assistance for purchase of equipment, etc., technical guidance is provided to the societies by the Forest Department in the working of the forests. (para 8.6)

44. In view of the stringent financial position and fall in the demand for lac in foreign markets, it is necessary to get the Lac Development Scheme examined in detail by technical experts before embarking upon it on a large scale. (para 8.7(3))

45. Complaints were voiced before the Study Team by the tribal leaders that adequate employment opportunities were not being provided to the tribals in the forests even for appointment as Forest Guards for which the tribals were best suited and that non-tribals had been appointed to such posts in large number. The State officials, on the other hand, pointed out that reservation of posts for the scheduled Tribes had been made in the State but candidates were not coming forward in sufficient numbers. This points to the need for undertaking special measures to attract tribals to Forest services. (para 8.10)

Chapter IX

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

46. It was represented to the Study Team that much work still remained to be done to bring T.B. and Goitre under control. It was stated that even iodized salt was not being supplied in Santhal Parganas which is Goitre affected. The State Government may look into the matter. (para 9.1)

47. The spread of Goitre is reported to be mostly due to contaminated drinking water. Besides undertaking necessary curative measures, the schemes for the supply of pure drinking water in such of the villages as are badly affected by Goitre, should be given high priority. (para 9.1)

48. Many of the Block Dispensaries had been without doctors due to the reluctance of doctors to go to the places where there was little opportunity for private practice. Besides, there was lack of accommodation and educational facilities for the children of doctors in most of the Blocks. It is necessary to provide suitable incentives to the doctors required to work in tribal areas.

(para 9.3)

49. Although some medical centres have mobile dispensaries which visit selected areas according to a weekly schedule, a tribal, on an average, has to walk 8 to 10 miles to receive medical treatment. This is not a happy situation. The mobile dispensaries should be expanded as to reach the interior areas inhabited by the tribals, at least on a periodical basis to start with. (para 9.3)

50. In view of the pioneering work that the Leprosy Hospital at Fatehpur is doing and to facilitate movements of patients, the construction of an all-weather road from Bagada to Baijnathpur covering a small distance of about 11 miles should be given high priority and completed expeditiously. (para 9.4)

51. The pace of construction of drinking water wells in tribal areas should be accelerated as the proposed target is still far from being achieved. (para 9.5)

52. A survey should be undertaken to locate the areas still in need of drinking water supply after the completion of the schemes already on hand. Having regard to the availability of funds and implementing capacity, a phased programme for the construction of wells in those areas may be drawn up for implementation in the Fifth and succeeding Plans. (para 9.5)

Chapter X

COMMUNICATIONS

53. In order that the pace of development is maintained all through the year, it is necessary that there should be all-weather roads connecting all Block headquarters with their respective sub-divisional headquarters. (para 10.2)

54. Road communications in such areas which are not connected even with the weekly market centres (Hattias) and those which remain completely cut off, specially during the monsoon, needs to be given high priority and adequate provision should be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose. (para 10.3)

Chapter - XI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

55. A large number of posts were reported to be lying vacant in T.D. Blocks. To attract officers for service in the tribal areas, suitable incentives should be offered so that the officers posted there are enabled to receive some compensation for the additional expenditure they are generally required to incur in maintaining two establishments and arranging for the education of their children. (para 11.5)

56. The all-India pattern of T.D. Blocks which is being followed by the State Government does not fully suit the felt needs of the tribals in different parts of the State. (para 11.6)

57. The schemes in the T.D. Blocks are implemented under the control and supervision of the Department of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. The Study Team feels that it would be administratively expedient if the responsibility for the control of the T.D. Blocks is placed on the Welfare Department. This will enable the spending of funds in a more purposeful way as well as ensure coordination in the execution of the programmes. (para 11.7)

58. Out of the 55 blocks in the State, socio-economic surveys appear to have been conducted in respect of only four blocks. The Study Team feels that socio-economic surveys should be undertaken in all the T.D. Blocks on a priority basis. (para 11.8)

59. It is necessary for the State Government to undertake a detailed examination of the reasons for the failure of Lac Growers' Cooperative Societies so that the drawbacks and shortcomings affecting the working of these societies may be removed. (para 11.11)

60. The State Government may examine the question of giving suitable incentives for the promotion of the Silk-Cocoon industry which has a great scope in the tribal areas of the Singhbhum district. Besides being labour intensive and also suited to the needs and temperament of the tribals, this industry earns foreign exchange for the country. (para 11.13)

61. The reduction in the rate of interest from 25 per cent to 10 per cent has been responsible for reduction in the stocks of graingolas. While the Team is reluctant to recommend a general increase in the rate of interest as a means of augmenting the stocks of food grains in the graingolas and thereby revivifying the graingola organisation, it suggests that a higher rate of interest - which may be graduated depending on the period of delay - be charged in cases where repayments are not made before the due date to serve on the one hand as a penalty for delay and on the other as a deterrent against late payment. (para 11.17)
62. The present procedure for the grant of loans by the graingolas is cumbersome and may be simplified. (para 11.18)
63. Being under departmental management, the scheme of graingolas is not based on the principles of cooperation. With a view to strengthening the cooperative movement in the tribal areas, the graingolas may be brought within the cooperative fold. (para 11.19)
64. The State Government may consider the feasibility of introducing the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops Scheme as started by the Government of Orissa. (para 11.20)
65. Either one or more seats in the Village Panchayats should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population or alternatively, at least one person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe should be nominated if no such person is elected to the Panchayat in villages wherever there is sizeable tribal population. (para 11.23)
66. The Panchayats should be encouraged to augment their resources for the implementation of the development schemes entrusted to them. It will also be necessary to exercise closer supervision over the activities of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and to ensure that the tribal leaders are fully represented in these bodies. It will be useful in this context if it is provided that the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti of a predominantly tribal area shall be a member of the Scheduled Tribes. Further, the Collectors may be empowered to veto the decisions of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads if considered detrimental to the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. (para 11.25)

Chapter XII

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

67. In future whenever any Industrial Project is proposed to be established in the tribal areas, the requirements of skilled labour may be assessed and necessary arrangements made in advance to train the tribals in required numbers in the various skilled jobs so that they may be employed as skilled workers in the Project. (para 12.3)

68. It is felt that more employment opportunities can be created by developing more ancillary industries for the large industrial organisations in tribal belts like Ranchi and Bokaro. The State Government may consider developing some focal points for the development of ancillary industries and providing suitable incentives for setting up small industries which could cater to the complex industrial organisations. (para 12.4)

69. The follow-up programme in respect of artisans trained in the cluster type Training-cum-Production Centres needs more attention to ensure that the trainees are enabled to make a decent living from the trades in which they have been trained as otherwise the money spent on their training will prove wasteful. (para 12.6)

70. The Khadi and Village Industries Board may, in collaboration with the State Government, take up a special programme for the development of village industries in the tribal areas, which may include training, common facility centres, financial assistance and marketing assistance. (para 12.7)

71. For ensuring proper and successful implementation of the industries programme in the blocks it is necessary to provide proper training facilities to the tribals. The Study Team would sound a note of warning against the imparting of superficial training to the tribals. Such a training will not enable them to earn a living on their own and will result in frustration, quite apart from the waste of public funds involved in the imparting of such training. The Team recommends, therefore, that the Community Development Department and the Industries Department may jointly work out further details of the scheme for the development of village and cottage industries so that it may be possible to take up a purposeful programme for the development of village and cottage industries in the tribal areas. (para 12.7)

Chapter XIII

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

72. As the Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute is functioning as a full-fledged self-contained organisation, it is likely that a lot of administrative and other day-to-day routine work entailing considerable expenditure of time and labour will be devolving on the Director. This could more appropriately be dealt with at a junior level by a separate Administrative Officer, thereby enabling the Director to have more time to concentrate on research work. (para 13.2)

73. If full advantage is to be taken of the Tribal Welfare Research Institute, its findings should be taken into consideration at the planning stage. For this purpose, close liaison has to be maintained between the Institute on the one hand and the Planning and implementing departments on the other. It is also necessary to strengthen the arrangements for watching the follow-up action on the reports following the studies undertaken by the Institute. (para 13.5)

74. The reports on the studies undertaken by the Institute should ordinarily be published either in extenso or as a summary depending on the importance of the subject and the quality of the report, unless the studies or findings are of a confidential nature. Additional funds should be provided to the Institute to defray the cost of printing, etc., if necessary. (para 13.5)

75. It appears that the Institute concentrates primarily on research and studies in different areas of social sciences while some important fields like Agriculture, Forests, Cooperation, etc., which are of prime importance to the tribals are not adequately covered as the Institute does not have experts in these fields. (para 13.6)

76. The training in the Research Institute should also include case studies of problems in tribal development based on the research work of the Institute so that specific problem areas are discussed with the participants and through the case study method, an attempt made to develop their analytical ability with a view to equipping them adequately for better performance in the field. (para 13.7)

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Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri P.Shilu Ao
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland

Chairman

- | | |
|---|--|
| (ii) Shri L.M.Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes | Member |
| (iii) Shri T.Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa. | Member

(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B.Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
who left the Study
Team on February 20,
1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative
Commission. |

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

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(Reference para 1.7)

BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

(Data relates to 1961 Census
unless otherwise indicated)

ITEM	UNIT	PARTICULARS
Area	Sq.Kms	1,74,008
Districts	Nos	17
Sub-divisions	Nos	58
Towns	Nos	153
CD & TD Blocks (as on 30.9.1967)	Nos	575
Villages (inhabited)	Nos	67,665
Villages (un-inhabited)	Nos	10,294
Total Population	Nos	46,455,610
Males	Nos	23,301,449
Females	Nos	23,154,161
Rural Population (percentage to total)	%	91.59
Urban Population (percentage to total)	%	8.41
Scheduled Tribes Population	Nos	4,204,770
Scheduled Castes Population	Nos	6,536,875
Density of Population per sq.km	Nos	267 (138)
Literacy	%	18.39 (24)
Reporting Area, (1964-65)	Th.Hectares	17,330
Area Under Forests, 1964-65	Th.Hectares	3,396
Barren & unculturable land 1964-65	Th.Hectares	859
Net Area Sown, 1964-65	Th.Hectares	8,545
Area Irrigated, 1964-65	Th.Hectares	1,980

Figures in parenthesis show all India average



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ANNEXURE III
(Reference para 2.3)

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION
OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION ACCORDING
TO 1961 CENSUS

Name of the District	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	% of total tribe population in State
Patna	29,49,746	1,511	-
Gaya	36,47,892	593	-
Shahabad	32,18,017	22,174	0.52
Saran	35,84,918	89	-
Champaran	30,06,211	2,879	0.07
Muzaffarpur	41,18,398	39	-
Darbhanga	44,13,027	18	-
Monghyr	33,87,082	46,610	1.19
Bhagalpur	17,11,136	64,474	1.53
Saharsa	17,23,566	7,605	0.18
Purnea	30,89,128	1,20,713	2.87
Santhal Parganas	26,75,203	10,23,078	24.33
Hazaribagh	23,96,411	2,70,693	6.43
Ranchi	21,38,565	13,17,513	81.33
Dhanbad	11,58,610	1,28,385	3.05
Singhbhum	20,49,911	9,69,807	23.06
Palamau	11,87,789	2,28,589	5.43
Total	4,64,55,610	42,04,770	100.00



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(Reference para 2.4)

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION, HABITAT, OCCUPATION,
RELIGION & LITERACY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN BIHAR

SL. No.	Name of the Tribe and Population	Habitat	Occupation	Religion	% of Literacy
1	Santal (15,41,345)	Districts of Santhal Pargana, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Dhanbad Purnea and Monghyr	They are good agriculturists, are good hunters, are fond of music and dance. They lead organised social life.	They are mostly Hindus and their religious habits are similar to Hindus. Some are Christians.	6.08
2	Oraon (7,35,025)	West, North-West and Centre of Ranchi	Mainly agriculturists, hunting, fishing, cattle rearing and craft are their subsidiary occupations.	They are orthodox type of people with rigid belief.	12.69
3	Munda (6,28,931)	Districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Dhanbad, Purnea and Shahbad	Agriculturists, work as agricultural labourers, are fond of music	They are mostly Hindus. Some have embraced Christianity.	13.81
4	Ho (4,54,746)	Kolhan area of Singhbhum district	Primarily agriculturists, they also work as labourers in mines and factories.	They are mostly Hindus, have great reverence for death and perform ceremonies to unite the departed soul with those of ancestors.	9.57
5	Kharwar (1,09,357)	Palamau, Shahabad and Ranchi districts	Agriculturists, they also work in earthwork, forest extraction, local collieries as well as in tea gardens of Assam.	They are Hindus. They consult Pandits before starting any important work.	6.52
6	Bhumij (1,01,057)	Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Ranchi	Besides agriculture, they work as agricultural labourers.	Hindus	11.70
7	Kharria (1,08,939)	Ranchi, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh	Agriculturist, fishing, hunting food collection and labourers are their subsidiary occupation.	Majority of the Kharrias are Christians	13.20

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe and Population	Habitat	Occupation	Religion	% of Literacy
8	Loharas (92,609)	Ranchi and Singhbhum	They are blacksmiths by profession, are fond of hunting	They are Hindus. They bury their deads	7.28
9	Mahali (67,979)	Ranchi, Santhal-Parganas, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh Dhanbad and Burnea	Basket makers and do bamboo work. Dance and music is very important for their life	They are Hindus	6.00
10	Sauria Pahariya (55,606)	Santhal Parganas and Burnea	Agriculturists, Wine-making, live-stock and labourers are also their profession	They are Hindus by religion but bury their deads	2.25
11	Mal Pahariya (45,423)	Santhal Parganas	Hunting, food gathering & shifting cultivation are their occupation. Music and dance is an important factor in their life	They are Hindu by religion. Death has special significance in their social life. They offer sacrifice to please the dead ones and general mourning lasts for 10 days.	3.61
12	Bedia (38,241)	Hazaribagh and Ranchi	They are cultivators. They supplement their living by working at the collieries and factories.	They are acquiring Hindu Cast's traits even though they have still strong roots in their traditional tribal life.	10.84
13	Gond (33,521)	Districts bordering Madhya Pradesh	Practise shifting cultivation. They supplement their earning by collecting fruit roots and leaves from the forests. Gonds settled in plain have taken to cultivation	Dravidian Tribe. They are Hindus by religion	11.54
14	Chik Baraik (30,770)	Ranchi	Their main occupation is weaving.	They are very superstitious people. They are Hindu by religion	11.16

S. No.	Name of the Tribe and Population	Habitat	Occupation	Religion	% of illiterary
15	Chero (30,845)	Palamau and Shahabad	They are agriculturists. They also work as labourers	They are Hindus	10.72
16	Karmali (26,509)	Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas	They are mostly blacksmiths. Some work in coal mines and railway yards. They take pleasure in singing and dancing.	They are very superstitious people. They are Hindus by religion.	5.18
17	Korwa (21,162)	Surguja and Palamau	They are in possession of very little land. They grow maize etc.	They are Hindus by religion	4.88
18	Kora (13,824)	Monjhyr, Dhanbad and Santhal Parganas	They depend on cultivation and hunting food	-do-	3.83
19	Parhaiya (12,268)	Palamau and Ranchi	Hunting and gathering. After the enforcement of strict forest rules, they have shifted to the plains and are working as daily wage earners.	-do-	2.36
20	Kisan (12,011)	Ranchi, Singhbhum and Palamau	They live in dense forests. They have small land holding.	They are Hindus and follow Hindu customs	5.59
21	Binhia (6,725)	Ranchi	Agriculture. They work as labourers in lime quarries and factories during non-agricultural period	They are Hindus by religion. They consider themselves at par with High Caste Rajputs. According to them death brings pollution and they pacify it by offerings.	8.12
22	Lurs (5,819)	Ranchi	They are traditionally iron smelters but have now become primarily agriculturists, hunting fruit and root collection is their	They are mostly Hindus but many have embraced Christianity	4.40

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe and Population	Habitat	Occupation	Religion	% of literacy
23	Gorait (4,793)	Patna, Ranchi & Gaya	Agriculture is their main occupation. Occasionally they work as labourers	They are Hindus by religion	11.47
24	Birhor (2,438)	No fixed habitation	They are a nomadic tribe. They roam about from forest to forest for subsistence	- do -	2.71
25	Birjia (4,029)	Palamau and Ranchi	Some are smelters but most of them have more or less permanently settled and have adapted cultivation	-do-. They bury as well as burn their deads and scatter paddy while taking a dead body.	4.84
26	Savar (1,516)	Singhbhum and Ranchi	Mainly cultivators	They are Hindu by religion. They are very superstitious. They burn their deads but some time due to uneconomic conditions, they throw the dead body in the forest. They are Hindu by religion	3.10 6.83
27	Baiga (951)	Ranchi and Hazaribagh	They are medicine men and collect herbs from the forest		
28	Bathudi (456)	Singhbhum	Agriculturists. They occasionally work as labourers	They live like Hindus. They worship various Gods	13.60
29	Benjara (252) in 1941	Raj Mahal Sub Div. of Santhal Parganas	They are dancers and singers	They practise mixed type of Hindu and Muslim forms of worship.	

ANNEXURE V
(Reference para 2.6)

RELIGION-WISE BREAK UP OF TRIBAL POPULATION

Sl. No.	Tribe	Total	Christian	Hindu	Other Religion
1.	Santal	15,41,345	27,521	14,09,899	1,03,925
2.	Oraon	7,35,025	1,75,245	4,28,858	1,30,922
3.	Munda	6,28,931	1,65,008	3,37,954	1,25,969
4.	Ho	4,54,746	2,483	1,18,909	3,33,354
5.	Kharwar	1,09,357	22	1,08,623	712
6.	Kharia	1,08,983	66,930	29,039	13,014
7.	Bhumij	1,01,071	137	98,424	2,510
8.	Lohara or Lohra	92,609	1,315	84,531	6,763
9.	Mahli	67,979	1,033	63,921	3,025
10.	Sauria Paharia	55,606	951	52,507	2,148
11.	Mal Paharia	45,423	49	43,512	1,862
12.	Bedia	38,241	1	37,143	1,097
13.	Gond	33,521	271	32,232	1,018
14.	Cheru	30,845	-	30,845	-
15.	Chik Baraik	30,770	730	28,611	1,429
16.	Karmali	26,509	2	26,332	175
17.	Korwa	21,162	82	10,987	93
18.	Kora	13,824	19	13,753	52
19.	Parhaiya	12,268	-	12,268	-
20.	Kisan	12,011	858	11,129	24
21.	Asur	5,819	607	4,142	1,070
22.	Binjhia	6,725	26	6,526	173
23.	Gorait	4,793	35	4,686	72
24.	Birjia	4,029	106	3,663	260
25.	Birhor	2,438	-	2,355	83
26.	Savar	1,561	-	1,561	-
27.	Baiga	951	-	928	23
28.	Khond	814	-	814	-
29.	Bathudi	456	2	454	-
30.	Banjara	42	4	38	-
31.	Un-classified	16,930	575	15,565	790
Total:		42,04,784	4,44,012	30,30,209	7,30,563

Percentage of Christians to total tribal population 10.5
 Percentage of Hindus to total tribal population 72.1
 Percentage of other religions to total tribal population 17.4



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LEVELS OF LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBAL POPULATION

Level of Literacy	Scheduled Tribes						General Population					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	Total	No.	%	No.	No.	%	Total
Total population	2037995	100.00	2116789	100.00	4204784	100.00	23301449	100.00	23154161	100.00	46455610	100.00
Literate W/O Education Level	234144	11.21	48232	2.27	282376	6.71	4978257	21.36	1343232	5.8	6321489	13.6
Primary Jr. Basic	75295	3.67	17394	0.82	92689	2.21	1430421	6.13	216824	0.93	1647245	3.5
Matriculation	5266	0.04	1635	0.07	9001	0.24	431973	2.05	31200	0.06	513173	1.1
Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	24	-	4	-	28	-	3715	-	166	-	3881	-
Non-tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	-	-	1	-	1	-	627	-	93	-	720	-
University Degree of Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	110	-	81	-	191	-	47978	0.20	4715	-	52693	-
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	9	-	2	-	11	-	7996	-	643	-	3644	-



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Occupational Distribution of workers among
Scheduled Tribes

Category of Workers	Persons			Males			Females		
	No.	% of total	No.	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Total Scheduled Tribe Population	4204784	100	2037995		49.65	2116789		50.35	
Non-workers Total	1726767	100	795035		46.04	931732		53.96	
Total workers	2478017	100	1292960		52.18	1185057		47.82	
i) As Cultivators	1935549	78.10	977491		75.60	958053		30.84	
ii) As Agricultural Labourers	236453	9.54	107924		8.34	123534		10.84	
iii) In mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchard and allied activities	103816	4.18	74731		5.77	29035		2.45	
iv) As household Industry	59368	2.39	33371		2.53	25997		2.19	
v) In manufacturing other than household industry	27043	1.09	20936		1.61	6107		0.51	
vi) In construction	8135	0.32	5630		0.43	2455		0.20	
vii) In trade and commerce	6314	0.27	3267		0.25	3547		0.29	
viii) In transport storage and communication	8146	0.32	7586		0.58	560		0.04	
ix) In other services	92683	3.74	61974		4.79	30714		2.59	



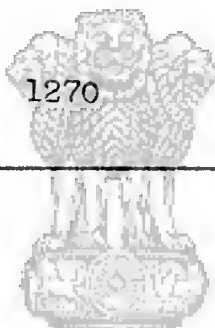
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ANNEXURE VIII

(Reference para 2.10)

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL STRENGTH AND
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES REPRESENTED
IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES AS IN 1965

Class of Services	TOTAL STRENGTH		NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES			
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Perma- nent	Percent- age	Tempo- rary	Percent- age
Class I Service	684	374	4	0.59	-	-
Class II Service	4005	4129	165	4.1	46	1.1
Class III Posts and Services	56973	63422	3722	6.5	3352	5.2
Class IV Posts and Services	14914	25680	1270	8.5	2458	9.5



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ANNEXURE IX
(Reference para 3.7)

Statement showing the Plan Provision, Actual Expenditure in the Third Plan about the schemes for the welfare of the Tribals under the State and Central Sector.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Financial			Physical	
		Outlay in 3rd Plan	Expenditure in 3rd Plan	Targets	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Tribal Development Blocks

To start 51 new Blocks and to maintain 8 Blocks opened during 2nd Plan.

298.00 207.76

2. Cooperation including forest Cooperative Societies and marketing-cum-consumers and Credit Cooperative Societies.

42 Cooperative Societies

Opened and 39 maintained

4.65 25.05

3. Post-matric Scholarship

16965 stipends

82.51 90.573

4. Tribal Research and Training

Expansion of the activities of the Bihar Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi

The Institute is being maintained

10.10 0.551

5. Tribal Girls Hostels

- -

Total

395.26 301.309

1	2	3	4	5	6
<p align="center">B. (i) State Sector Schemes for the Scheduled Tribes</p>					
1.	Stipends to High School Students	96.25	95.705	75000 Stipends	54671 Stipends
2.	Stipends to Students in Technical Institutions (except Post Matric Stipends)	3.25	2.820	1375 Stipends	653 Stipends
3.	Book grants to High School Students	0.95	0.67	4000 Book Grants	3941 Book Grants
4.	Exemption from payment of half tuition fees to Secondary School Students including Middle schools to make them full exemption (for Governmental Schools).	36.00	28.572	NF	Complete reports not available
5.	Educational grants to Primary and Middle Schools	35.55	34.221	Primary 30000 and Middle 22500	40573 Students
6.	Reimbursement grants to school examination board to compensate for loss in Examination fee income.	1.85	2.51	7000 Students	NR
7.	Opening of Hostels	12.46	7.00	To open 41 hostels and to construct 41 buildings	16 Hostels being maintained
8.	Opening of Residential Schools	19.25	14.617	To maintain 10 schools and to construct 41 bldgs.	Schools 8 and buildings 2
Total :		206.81	186.116		

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Grants-in-aid to non-official Institutions working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes		3.50	4.005	N F	Institutions-21, University Individual-1, Organisation-
18. Medical Aid		2.70	1.816	NF	11131 persons and one blind relief camp and one Ayurved Centre.
19. Grants-in-aid for publication about tribal culture and stipends to enable Scheduled Tribes to join recognised institutions for dance, drama and music		0.45	0.273	N F	Persons - 139, Books - 2, Parties - 31, Students-31 Function-2, Institution-3 Authors-11
20. Setting up and organisation for dealing with research, planning coordination and evaluation		7.71	7.594	173 staff	125 staff
Total		22.36	21.523		
Grand Total for Scheduled Tribes		271.29	244.312		



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Position of households engaged in cultivation
classified by size of land cultivated in rural
areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes

Households of members of Scheduled
Tribes in a 20% sample of all
Households - 1961 Census

<u>Size of land holdings (Acres)</u>	<u>Total number of cultivated households</u>	<u>Percentage to total households</u>
Less than 1	11,060	7.73
1.0 to 2.4	41,257	28.83
2.5 to 4.9	43,795	30.61
5.0 to 9.9	31,816	22.23
10.0 to 14.9	8,816	6.16
Above 15	6,349	4.44
Total	<u>1,43,093</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>(ii) Economic Uplift</u>					
9.	Graingolas	19.27	16.293	600 Graingolas to be opened	82 Graingolas 8 buildings
10.	Grant of subsidy to Agriculturists for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements	13.00	12.655	2000 Persons	4 Cooperative Societies and 12343 persons
11.	Distribution of improved poultry at subsidised rates	0.40	0.293	To distribute Eggs. 15335 doz. & birds 17500	Cock-132, Birds-280 Eggs. 1074 (doz.)
12.	Distribution of improved bucks and boars	0.40	0.293	Not Fixed	Bucks-03, Boars-45
13.	Grants of subsidy for development of cottage industries	2.45	1.369	300 Persons	Persons-502, Families- Coop. Societies-4 Mahila Udyog Samitis - 1
14.	Construction of village roads, hill-pathways and culverts	5.60	3.355	500 miles of road to be constructed	Roads-19, Culverts-45 106 miles roads
15.	Reclamation of waste lands	1.00	0.40	Not fixed	
Total:		42.12	36.073		
<u>(iii) Health, Housing and Others</u>					
16.	Drinking water supply	8.00	7.835	500 Wells	795 Wells (completed)



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SHORT NOTE ON THE PURCHASE, SALE AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS
SCHEMES FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOME OF THE
MOST BACKWARD 'A' CATEGORY TRIBES OF THE STATE OF ORISSA

In the year 1964-65 the Government of Orissa in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department started a scheme called the Dongria Kondh Development Scheme for the economic development of Dongria Kondhs, one of the most primitive tribes living in and around the Niyamgiri hills in the Bissamcuttack Tehsil of Koraput district. Before the Scheme was launched detailed information about the living conditions of the Dongria Kondhs was collected. The Dongria Kondhs are essentially agriculturists and have a special aptitude for horticulture. They produce turmeric, castor seeds and mustard seeds, etc and their horticultural products are mainly orange (sweet) pineapples (one of the best varieties available in the State), bananas, plantain and Jackfruits. The annual yield of the horticultural produce of the Dongria Kondhs is considerable. However even in years of bumper harvests, the Dongria Kondh lives in sullen poverty and leads a sub-human existence.

Exploitation by private traders is mainly responsible for the present position of Dongria Kondhs. There are some other factors contributing to their poverty such as their habitual drunkenness and the lack of communications in the difficult terrain which they inhabit. The Dongria Kondh villages are situated sparsely atop the

Niyamgiri hills and access to them is through some bridle paths, passing through forests, which are infested by wild animals. The Dongria Kondhs were thus living in isolation from the rest of world till the introduction of the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shop Scheme in the area.

The Scheme provides for the following:-

- (a) Advancing interest-free loans to meet the requirements of Dongria Kondhs for all purposes, the amount of the loan to be advanced being decided by the Administrative Officer-in-charge of the Scheme taking into consideration the assets owned by loanee;
- (b) Opening of marketing centres at convenient places to purchase whatever the Dongria Kondhs had to sell as their marketable surplus on payment to be made at prevailing market rate; and
- (c) Setting up of Fair Price Shops at convenient centres to cater to the needs of the Dongria Kondhs.

The working of the scheme over the last six years has resulted in a noticeable improvement in the economic condition of the Dongria Kondhs. The Dongria Kondh has now come to realise that he should not sell his produce without bargaining for the best price which he can obtain for it. It is expected that the Scheme will help to improve their economic condition further as time goes on.

P.S.& F.S. Schemes

Following the pattern of the Dongria Kondh Development Scheme, the Government in the T.&R.W. Department have

also introduced six Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shop Schemes in the tribal pockets of the District of Koraput, Phulbani, Ganjam and Keonjhar where similar conditions prevailed. It is proposed to extend the scheme to the tribal areas in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput and Kalahandi in the current financial year.

Each Scheme is in charge of an Administrative Officer of the rank of Gazetted Class-II of State Administrative Service or its equivalent rank. Each Purchase Centre is manned by a Junior Welfare Extension Officer in the scale of pay of Rs.110-195/- and a peon. Each Fair Price Shop is manned by a Saleman in the Scale of pay of Rs.70-95/- and a Weighman-cum-Watchman in the Class IV service. Where there are a large number of marketing centres there is provision for the appointment of Marketing Officers. The Administrative Officers work under the direct supervision and guidance of the Collector of the district and at the State level there is an officer designated Special Officer, Tribal Development Programme (a senior O.A.S(I) Officer) to act as Liaison Officer between the Collector and the Govt.

The Expenditure incurred on the schemes during the last four years is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1965-66	2,59,148
1966-67	11,12,818
1967-68	10,24,637
1968-69	15,33,400 (Final grant)

The target in view aims at introducing similar Schemes in all the T.D. Blocks numbering seventyfive (75). But the difficulty is to find the funds for such an expansion.



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Composition, Term and Function of
Panchayat Raj Bodies in Bihar

ANNEXURE XII
(Reference para. 11.2T)

Body	Composition	Term	Main Functions	Remarks
9-				
Panchayat	There is no reservation for women as well as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	3-5 years	Water supply, medical relief, rural development etc. maintenance of village roads and streets, Development of agriculture.	Fanches, Sarpanches and Up-sarpanches are elected by Gaon Sabha.
Panchayat Samiti	1. Mukhiyas or Gram Panchayats in the Block 2. Chairmen of Municipalities and Vice Chairmen of Notified Area Committees 3. The Presidents of the Union Boards constituted under the B&O village Administration Act. 1922 in the Block, if any. 4. Three representatives of the co-operative societies having their registered office in the Block, other than a Central Co-op. Bank consisting of: a) a representative of the multi-purpose and cane growers coop. societies to be elected by the secretaries. b) a representative of the coop. societies and Vyapar Mandal to be elected by the secretaries. c) One of the members of the managing Committee of the Vyapar Mandal in the Block to be elected by the Managing Committee.	3 years	Co Programme, Planning and execution of all programmes concerning agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, cooperation, education and social education, public health and rural sanitation, cottage industries, inter village communication, collection of statistics and any other programme for economic and social welfare of the people and other functions entrusted to it by Government.	

5. One member of managing Committee of Central coop. Bank to be elected by the Managing Committee.

6. Local MF, MLAs and MLCs, without right to vote or hold office. Reservation and Cooption

7. Two women if not otherwise elected

8. Two persons residing in the Block with experience in administration, public life and rural development

9. Two persons from each of such of the following categories whose population exceeds 10% of the total population (one person if the population does not exceed 10% but exceeds 5%) if such persons are not otherwise elected:

- i) Scheduled Castes
- ii) Scheduled Tribes
- iii) Persons other than Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

Zila Parishads 1. All Panchayats of Panchayat Samitis 3 years
2. Local MFs, MLAs & MLCs with right to vote but not to hold office.

3. Three persons elected by an electoral college of Commissioner of Municipalities and Notified Areas Committee.

4. Two persons elected by an electoral college of the managing committees of all Central Coop. Banks from among themselves.

5. One person nominated by the Karyasamiti of the Bihar State Panchayat Parishad.

Prepare plans for Zila Parishad scrutinize and approve Samiti budget, distribute funds allotted by Central or State Govt. among Samitis/Block coordinate, consolidate and generally supervise works and plans of Panchayats and Samitis, advise Govt. on development activities, establish, maintain or expand vocational and industrial schools, exercise all powers and functions of District Boards, collect data and publish statistics etc.

1	2	3	4
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Reservation and co-option

6) One person each from SC & ST to be co-opted when their population exceeds 5% of the total population.

7) Two women co-opted, if women are not otherwise elected.

